ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	700	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

15th Nov.	13th Dec.
29th Nov.	27th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th November, at 11 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 5th November, at 7 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 3rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893. Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	„	50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	„	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	„	50	15	0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	„	50	18	0
Do. do. Marcelina	„	50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	„	100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del.	„	25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Rs.		
ROYALS	4	0	per 100
TRABUCOS	3	12	„
COQUETAS	3	8	„

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF STORE AND PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANTS.

STORES

Of guaranteed quality are only kept, which, in order to insure freshness, are imported at frequent intervals.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Of the most renowned producers and of the finest vintages can be supplied in any quantities.

CLARETS AND WHISKEY

Can be supplied in original Casks and Hogsheads.

LIQUEURS, BITTRS, BEERS, STOUT.

SPECIAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS Terms quoted to Messes, Hotels, Steamships, and other large Consumers.

NEWLY REVISED
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railway, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY **FRUIT AND HONE** TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

HOMESPUNS & SCOTCH TWEEDS
FLANNEL SUITINGS
DRESS COATINGS
TENNIS CLOTHS
CASHMERES
ANGOLAS

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

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SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

The combination of these two well-known Remedies are now largely prescribed in Europe and America as Blood Renovator. Per Bottle, Ans. 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
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To
PASSENGERS
BY THE
S. S. "SIAM."

IMMENSE CHOICE OF RELIABLE
SUN HATS AND HELMETS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

ENGLISH, FEATHER, HORSEHAIR, COTTON, PILLOWS, &c.

RUGS, RESAIS, HOLDALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THIRD PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.
An Accomplished and Majestic Success of the
STEEN. | HUDSON.
STEEN. | HUDSON.
PARTY.
PARTY.
The Premiers of
MIRTH, MUSIC, AND MYSTERY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 3RD. NOV.,
GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
and LAST TIME of
PROFESSOR AND MADAME STEEN
In some of the most remarkable Spiritualistic Manifestitations ever witnessed in India.
Other Contributions by
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Great Pianiste (late Soloist to MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING during her Australian Tour),
MISS LESLIE NORMAN, MISS LILLIE LINTON,
and
TOMMY HUDSON.

OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE:—
Front Seats...Rs. 3. Second Seats...Rs. 2. Back Seats...Re. 1.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Performance Commence at 9-15, sharp.
Carriages 11.
THOS. P. HUDSON...Director of Amusement.
TRAVERS-VALE......Representative.
NOTICE.—Change of Programme TO-MORROW EVENING

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
HONOURABLE H. M. BIRDWOOD,
A BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF
NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
TO-DAY, 3RD AND TO-MORROW, 4TH NOV.,
FROM 3 P. M. TO 8 P. M.,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND of the
BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
BOMBAY.
All Articles Reasonably Priced.
A Special STALL for Children.

SEASON 1893-94.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

A LARGE and choice Assortment of 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, Just RECEIVED from all the Best Manufacturers.
Please Inspect our Stock before buying elsewhere.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEADOW ST., BOMBAY.

BEAUTY — CHARM!
BEAUTY — CHARM!
BEAUTY — CHARM!
BEAUTY — CHARM!
For improving Complexion and Softening the Skin, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1893, for the Construction of a SHEEP and GOAT MARKET at De Lisle.

2. Form of Contract, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 800 (eight hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings, Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENTS' 2-Button White KID GLOVES, reliable quality, Rs. 2 per Pair. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

RS. 50,000.—SYNDICATE, WANTED, under European Managing Agents, for BURMAH GOLD Prospecting and Acquiring. Half down balance as required in my work. Prospects: Success good.—"R. Y.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Two Single Beater CREIGHTON OPENERS, second-hand and in Good Order. State cost and where they can be seen. Apply to Messrs. RALLI BROS.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for 'Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

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NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 31st October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL is prepared to receive Tenders for the FARMING of his Agar or Salt Works, known as Peston Sagar, situate at Chimbore, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the next Two Seasons ending with 30th June, 1895. The conditions of the Farms can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Tenders will be received at the said Office till 3 P.M., on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

Mr. Framjee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1893.

N.B.—"Diwali Water" has been taken into the Salt-pans for Manufacturing Salt.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the Supply upto 500 Tons of Best Quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER, at the Rate of 250 Tons Per Month, commencing 1st December next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is 'Moulmein.'

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of income-tax, for the year ending 30th September, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 820, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Share-holders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
આશર વીરજીની કું,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

1. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.

3. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.

4. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th October, 1893.
"No. 4902-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 12th October, 1893.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 17th October, 1892, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1894-95, is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.	
Hapur Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	300
Karnal Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	300
BOMBAY.	
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	100
Total	700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,,
Secretary to Government.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leiths
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Invernes.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.
Apply to
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS
SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

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6 „ „ 3 „
3 „ „ 2 „

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JOHN STIVEN,
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1883.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
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For further Particulars, apply to
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Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

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A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

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Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

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Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Introductions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	265 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Budham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	91
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	212
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Taacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 10 25		19
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1675
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
...reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18[illegible]
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	223½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...		1600	Rs. 70	975
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	0	all	Rs. 15	1950
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	Rs. 40	440
David Mill	1,400	100	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	147½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,825xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.o.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
...nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900		900	15	500
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		506
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5-6	
China Leaf	„ 25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 25-2	„
Do. do. new	„ 25-1	„
Australia do.	„ 25-3	
Bombay do.	„ 25-2	
English Sovereigns	„ 16-1	
Do. Drazons	„ 16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 86	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 85-4	
rolas Dollars	„ 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 196	
ve-Francs	„ 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bazaar in aid of Bowen M. E. Church, Town Hall, 3 to 8 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Esperance (s), from Quilimane; Barou Douglas (s), Batoum; Kilwa (s), Zanzibar; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), for Liverpool, &c.; and Aska (s), Marseilles.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ehrenfels left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Rosetta and Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

Grant College Medical Society.—The adjourned special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library Room of the Grant Medical College, to-morrow, (Saturday) at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of Fever as a whole.

Mill-hands' Strike.—Four hundred and fifty female hands, employed in the Jacob Mills, at Sopari Baugh Road, struck work at noon, on Wednesday, owing to a reduction in their wages. Proper police arrangements were made, and the hands went home quietly.

Social Gathering at the Y. M. C. A.—A social gathering, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Y. M. C. A. District Union, will take place at 8-30, this evening, at the Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, when Mr. McCann, Travelling Secretary, will give an account, illustrated with magic lantern views, of his work among the Association of this Presidency. The meeting is open to all, including ladies.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Grand March	Prince Albert Victor	Hume.
Landler	Grossmutterchen	Langer.
Valse	Weit von dir	Seydee.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Bozzetti.
Divertissement	Our Army and Navy	Jacobi.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Les Serment	Auber.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul De Loetz.
Gavotte	Abschied	J. A. Kappey.
Valse	Espana	E. Waldteufel.
Selectien No, 2	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea (for Piccolo Solo)	Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bazaar in the Town Hall.—We have great pleasure in drawing attention to an advertisement, which appears in another column, announcing details in connection with a bazaar for the sale of needlework and fancy articles to be held in the Town Hall, this afternoon. The distinguished patronage of the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood is in itself a guarantee of success in the undertaking. Even without the charitable aim with which it is associated, we believe a bazaar of this kind ought to be worthy of popular support. We have scarcely any doubt that the bazaar will be a thorough success. It will be continued to-morrow.

Attempted Suicide.—At 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, one Dhondoo Hurry, a Hindoo, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Tarwady, Nesbit Lane, and employed in the Bombay Flour Mills, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a chisel, owing to a dispute that had occurred between him and one Oosman, employed in the same Flour Mills. Dhondoo's mother, who was sleeping in the same room, awoke at 2 o'clock, and seeing her son wounded about the throat, took him to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that an incised wound of about two inches long and several scratches on and about the throat had been inflicted. From inquiries made by the police, it was also ascertained that Dhondoo had been showing signs of insanity during the past week.

A Malicious Prosecution.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case, in which Bhura Narayen, a lad, was charged with theft of a pot worth eight rupees, the property of Gowri Shunker Shamlal. From the evidence before the court it appeared that the complainant made an improper proposal, which the accused refused, and was thereupon charged with stealing a pot. The Magistrate found that the complaint was made out of spite, and Gowri Shanker had instituted a malicious prosecution. His Worship convicted the complainant and fined him fifteen rupees. The Magistrate ordered a distress warrant to issue against the man, and further ordered that, if property worth fifteen rupees could not be recovered, he should be sent to jail for fourteen days.

An Old Offender.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdoolali Mahomed Hoosein, a notorious character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing seven cotton carpets, valued at Rs. 9-8, the property of one Abba Soobana, keeping a shop at Parel Road. On Wednesday last, the accused went to the complainant's shop, and while the latter was attending to some customers, the accused took up a bundle of carpets and left the shop with it. Some of the neighbours, who saw the accused running away with the carpets, informed the complainant, who immediately sent his servant after him and had him arrested. The accused denied the charge, and said that he got the bundle of carpets from a man, who denied all knowledge of it. The accused against whom stood one previous conviction, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Rioters charged with Murder.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Govind Daji and six other Hindoos, mill-hands with murder, in having caused the death of Shaikh Bhai and three other Mahomedans, employes of the New Great Eastern Mill, on the 12th August last, the second day of the riots. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza, Pleader, defended the fifth accused. The rest of the accused were represented by Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who arrested the first four accused, on the evening of the 12th August, as soon as he received information that the murders were committed by the accused, was called and examined. The Deputy Commissioner at once accompanied Mr. Seel, a European merchant, to a chawl at Chinchpoogly and took the first four men into custody, when Mr. Seel identified them as the persons who killed the four Mahomedans. Some more witnesses were examined, who corroborated the statements of the previous witness, which have already been reported. The Public Prosecutor having closed the case, the Magistrate formally committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Daring Robbery during the Riots.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed two Mahomedans, named Shaik Sulleman and Ahmed Haji, aged thirty-five and thirty years, respectively, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, on a charge of committing highway robbery in respect of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 130, belonging to a woman, named Koolsum, residing at the corner of Sootar Gully and Falkland Road. At half-past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th of August last, while the complainant was going along Falkland Road, she was met by the two accused, who were coming from the opposite direction. The accused, on seeing a gold ornament on the person of Koolsum, stopped her, and asked her to surrender it up to them. Koolsum refused to do so, whereupon the first accused borrowed a knife from one Jabaralli, who was then in company of her, cut off the thread of the ornament and removed it, while the second accused caught hold of her hands to prevent any resistance. Both the accused then ran in the direction of the Null Bazar, where they divided the booty. After the riots had subsided, the complainant made a report to the police, who, after making inquiries, arrested the accused on Falkland Road, and recovered the property from several Borahs, with whom it was pledged by the accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to undergo eighteen months' and twelve months' rigorous imprisonments respectively.

A Vexatious Complaint.—At the instance of Inspector Hurst, a Parsee, named Shapoor Pestonji, keeping a liquor-shop at the Parel Road, was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing mischief by fire to a buffalo shed, belonging to one Goraji Hurry, situated at the Parel Road. On the night of the 27th ultimo, the complainant went to Inspector Hurst, and complained that an attempt had been made to set his shed on fire, and that his suspicions rested upon the accused. Mr. Hurst arrested the accused, and immediately after instituting an inquiry, which went to show that the complaint made by Goraji was the outcome of enmity which existed between him and the accused for some time past, and that there was no truth in the complaint. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the accused, in making his statement, said that he did not attempt to burn the complainant's shed and that the charge preferred against him was false. He was at his shop at the Parel Road, which was about forty yards from the complainant's hut. He had a quarrel with the complainant, but that he never threatened to burn down the shed. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the complaint was vexatious and made on account of a quarrel they had some time before. The complainant had besides made different statements at different times. His Worship ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 15 to the accused for making a vexatious complaint.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy being called to the chair, in the absence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., the chairman of the board of directors. The notice convening the meeting, having been read, the following report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 26th October, 1892, the directors had the pleasure to present a satisfactory statement of the result of the business done during the official year which closed on the 30th June, 1892, and they have on the present occasion the pleasant duty of again congratulating the shareholders on a more gratifying result for the year ending 30th June, 1893. The net profit for the year is Gt. Rs. 1,35,615-4-5. This with the balance of Gt. Rs. 2,522-8-3 carried over from the profits of the previous year makes a total of Gt. Rs. 1,38,137-12-8. Of this amount Gt. Rs. 42,000 were paid in April last as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Gt. Rs. 60 per share, and there now remain Gt. Rs. 96,137-12-8 which the board of directors recommend should be appropriated as under:—(a) To be written off to depreciation account, Gt. Rs. 25,000, (b) As bonus to certain of the coy.'s employees Rs. 2,360, (c) In payment to a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 60 per share, Rs. 42,000, (d) balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 26,777-12-8, total Rs. 96,137-12-8. The distribution proposed above, will, it is hoped, meet with the shareholders' approval. The prospects of the year before us are not so encouraging owing to the high prices which had to be paid for cotton sufficient to last till about the month of February next, and the probable low prices which shall have to be accepted for yarn owing to causes which have affected the cotton spinning industry all over the country, the directors therefore have, on this occasion, carried over a large amount than is usually done to next year's profit and loss account in order to maintain the present strong position of the company. The machinery, buildings, mill stores and yarn and cloth stocks are insured for Gt. Rs. 9,09,109, that is Gt. Rs. 17,000 more than in the year previous. This additional insurance is on account of the extension of the weaving shed valued at Gt. Rs. 10,000 and Gt. Rs. 7,000 more are added to the value of machinery, repair, and stores which had hitherto been insured for Gt. Rs. 25,000 only. The cotton stock is fully covered by insurance for Gt. Rs. 2,50,000. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The report, together with the audited account for the year ending 30th June, 1893, having been adopted, resolutions were passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, re-electing Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, a director, and reappointing Messrs. Edulji Nusserwanji Sethna and Furdoonji Ardaseer Cursetji, auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, brought the business of the meeting to a close.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Matriculation Examination will begin on Monday, the 20th November, at the following places:—(1) Bombay, (2) Poona, (3) Ahmedabad, (4) Karachi.

The Paper Examinations will be conducted in the following order:—Monday, 20th November, 2 to 5 p.m. (Bombay time), English; Tuesday, 21st November 2 to 5 p.m. (Bombay time), Arithmetic and Algebra; Wednesday, 22nd November 2 to 5 p.m. (Bombay time); Euclid, Thursday; 23rd November 2 to 5 p.m. (Bombay time); Second Language, Friday, 24th November, 10 a. m. to 1 p.m. (Bombay time), History and Geography; and 2 to 5 p.m. (Bombay time), Natural Science.

The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—M Macmillan, B A, C H Candy, B A, LL M, E B Raikes, M A, and W H Sharp, M A, English; P J Padshah, M A, and D G Padhye, M A, History and Geography; Keshav Harsad Dhruva, B A, Sanskrit; M Macmillan, B A, in Greek; H P Hodson, M A, in Latin; Joseph Ezekiel, Esq, in Hebrew; Faizullabhai Lukmanji Mulla, B A, in Arabic; Rastam Meherban Aga, Esq, in Persian; J E Daver, Officer d'Academie, in French; A G Viegas, L M and S, in Portuguese; Vishnu M Mahajani, M A, in Marathi; The Honourable C H Setalvad, B A, LL B, in Gujarati; Shrinivas S Setlur, B A, LL B, in Kanarese; S S Kadri, B A, in Hindustani; Bulchand Dayaram Alimchandani, B A, in Sindi; H M Page, Esq, and Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, B A, LM and S, in Natural Science; Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M A, LL B, Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M A, Raghunath Narayan Arte, M A, LL B, and Vinayak Narayan Nene, Esq, in Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.

PREVIOUS, FIRST B.A., INTERMEDIATE, FIRST B.SC., F.C.E. S.C.E., F. AG. S. AG. AND DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE EXAMINATIONS, AND THE EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

Male candidates for the Previous Examination and candidates for the F Ag are requested to be present in the mandap put up beside the Wodehouse Bridge near the Cooperage, candidates for the Intermediate, F C E, and First B Sc in the Town Hall, and candidates for the First B A, S C E, S Ag and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations as well as Female Candidates for the P E at the University Library on Monday the 6th November. During the second week candidates for the First B Sc, F C E, S, C E, S Ag and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations are requested to be present at the University Library.

The Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will take place in the University Buildings on Tuesday the 14th November, from 2 p m to 5 p m.

The following gentlemen will conduct the Examinations:—The Rev J M Hamilton, S J, P Peterson, M A, D Sc, A Barrett, B A, J S Slater, B A, the Rev J F Gardner, M A, and The Rev R M Gray, M A, in English; Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B A, Shivram Bapuji Paranjapye, B A, Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B A, and Hari Mahadev Bhadkamkar, B A, in Sanskrit; M Macmillan, B A, and The Rev E Usteri, S J, in Latin; Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B A, in Hebrew; Mirza Hairat, Esq, in Arabic; O S Pedraza, K C I C, Officier d'Academie Univ, Gallic, and G Rat Esq, in French; Jamshedji Mervanjee Antia, M A, Shaik Mahomed Ispahani, Esq, Mahammad Jaafar Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, Esq, and S A Maulvi, B A, in Persian; The Rev H Bochum, S J, Framji Kavasji Banaji, M A, and O V Muller, B A, in History and Logic; J T Hathornthwaite, M A, T S Tait, M A, B Sc, Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M A, and Jamshedji Edalji Daruvala, B A, B Sc, in Mathematics; Tribhuvandas Kallianadas Gajjar, M A, B Sc, and The Rev H Kemp, S J, Ph D, in Inorganic Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry; The Rev D Mackichan, M A, D D, and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala M A, F C S, F I C, in Experimental Physics and in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M A, B Sc, L M & S, in Botany; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, M R C S, (Eng), L R C P (Lond), and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M A, B Sc, L M & S, the Rev W Alexander, M A, B Sc, M D, B D, and Surgeon-Capt L FChilde, MB, in General Biology; Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B A, M C E, and Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L C E, Ph D, Assoc M Inst, C E, F C S, M C G (Berlin), in Engineering; J Mollison, M R A C, in Agriculture; Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L C E, Ph D, Assoc M Inst, C E, F C S, M C G, (Berlin), in Geology; Veterinary-Captain J Mills, M R C V S, V S, H and A Socy, Scotland, in Veterinary Science.

SECOND B. A., SECOND B. SC. AND L. C. E. EXAMINATIONS.

Second B A Examination, Monday the 13th November, at 9-40 a.m.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examinations:—The Rev J M Hamilton, S J, P Peterson, M A, D Sc, A Barrett, B A, J S Slater, B A, The Rev J F Gardner, M A, and the Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A., in English; Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B A, Shivram Bapuji Paranjapye, B A, Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B A, and Hari Mahadev Bhadkamkar, B A, in Sanskrit; M Macmillan, B A, The Rev E Usteri, S J, in Latin; O S Pedraza, K C I C, Officier d'Academie Univ, Gallic, and G Rat, Esq, in French; Jamshedji Mervanji Antia, M A, Shaik Mahomed Ispahani, Esq, Mohammad Jaafar Mukhlis Alikhan Mirza, Esq, and S A Moulvi, B A, in Persian; The Rev H Bochum, S J, Framji Kavasji Banaji, M A, and O V Muller, B A, in History and Political Economy, and in Logic and Moral Philosophy; J T Hathornthwaite, M A, T S Tait, M A, B Sc, Fardunji Mancherji, Dastur, M A, Jamshedji Edalji Daruvala, B A, B Sc, in Mathematics, Pure and Applied; the Rev D Mackichan, M A, D D, and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M A, F C S, F I C, in Experimental Physics; Tribhuvandas Kallianadas Gajjar, M A, B Sc, and The Rev H Kemp, S J, Ph D in Inorganic Chemistry; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, M R C S (Eng), L R C P, (London), and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M A, B Sc, L M & S, in Structural, Morphological and Systematic Botany, and in Botany; The Rev W Alexander, M A, B Sc, M D, B D, and Surgeon-Captain L F Childe, M B, in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Surgeon-Captain C H L Meyer, M D, B S, M R C S, and Adarjee Mernosjee Masani M A, B Sc, in Animal Physiology; Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L C E, Ph D, Assoc M Inst C E, F C S, M C G (Berlin), in Physical Geography and Geology; F W Stevens, F R I B A, A M I C E, M S A, C I E, and A W Thomson, D Sc, C E, in Engineering; F Gleadow, Esq, in Forestry.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 31st October were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 8 feet 10 inches Against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress, Preparations for rabi crops going on. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Reaping of kharif crops continues. Rabi operations progressing. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops in fair condition. Reaping in progress. Some damage by rats in four talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif havest and rabi operations progressing.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi cultivation commenced in Nara valley. Sesamum crops damaged by rust.

Punch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing progressing. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 28th October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri, rice, bavto and kodra progressing. Sowing of gram commenced in two talukas. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat and jowari in progress. Reaping of rice, bajri and kodra continues. Standing crops in good condition in all tulukas except in Vagra, where diseases call "Ratadioo" and "Chhasio" have appeared in cotton crops of northern and eastern villages, and insects called "Khapedi" are reported to be damaging jowari crops in Bahra (sea-shore) villages. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 28th October 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Bajri and rice reaping and rabi sowing in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain deficient in the western part of petha Parola. Reaping of kharif crops, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 30th October 1893).—Rain still very badly wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue, except in some places in the Nasik and Kalvan talukas, where sowing of rabi crops is stopped for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature "nil" on 25th and 31st, 1° cool on 26th, 29th and 30th, and 2° cool on 27th and 28th. Vapour in air defective on 25th, afterwards normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping in progress. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping in progress.

Poona.—More rain is wanted throughout the district, being especially deficient in Junner and Maval talukas and in the southern part of the Sirur taluka. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Sowing of jowari, wheat and gram in progress. Reaping of bajri and other early crops continues. Cotton picking commenced. Standing crops in good condition, but late crops withering in parts for want of rain. Condition of fodder and agriculture stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 28th October 1893.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops in good condition. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain still wanted in Valva, Wai and Tasgaon talukas. Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops good. Jowari crops slightly damaged in Badami taluka by excessive rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum during week 9 cents, total for the season 45 inches; rain during week in talukas 23 cents at Chandgad and 39 cents at Parasgad. Wheat and gram sowing in progress. Early jowari crops nearly ripe in Athni taluka. Both early and late jowari crops general good in other talukas. Grasshoppers decreasing where they had appeared in Hukeri Mahal. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 64 in Dharwar, 90 in Kalghatgi, 5 in Kod and 40 cents in Nargund. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Reaping of early jowari commenced. Damage done by rats materially decreased.

Kanara.—Below ghat early rice harvest progressing. Above ghat early rice crops in ear. Garden produce and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat and reaping of bajri crops continue.

Wadhwan.—Reaping continues. Wheat and gram sowing going on. Cotton plant leaves spoild by insect in several places.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL CROP.

The following is the second report on the prospects of the til crop, Central Provinces, Season 1893:—

So far as the autumn crop of til is concerned—the crop which is sown at the commencement of the monsoon—prospects, are generally very favourable indeed. The cotton and til crops are very much alike in the weather they require, and if one yields well the other yields well also. This is the case in the present season.

In the Nagpur country, however, the main portion of the til crop is sown in September and here conditions are very different. The heavy and continuous rain which fell during this month greatly impeded the sowings, and there is a very large decrease in the area sown. Moreover, where the seed germinated successfully the seedlings suffered from the swampy condition of the ground and have, as a general rule, not made strong growth. Taking into consideration the decrease in area it is not supposed that in these districts more than a half crop can be expected.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The following is the second report on the prospects of the cotton crop, central Provinces, Season 1893:—

The season has been on the whole very favourable for the cotton crop. The opening showers of the monsoon fell unusually early and enabled the people to prepare their fields and get their seed sown before the monsoon set in with heavy rain—a matter of much importance with cotton. A break in July was most fortunate for weeding, and the plants gained a start which enabled them to stand the continued wet weather of September without much damage.

The early rains and the high price which cotton commanded last year have led to a considerable extension of cultivation. In only three districts is the current season's area estimated to fall short of last year's, whereas from ten an increase is expected, amounting in seven cases to over 10 per cent. The prospects of the standing crop are generally very favourable. In the districts of Chanda and Bilaspur damage has been caused by heavy rain, but elsewhere a full average, if not indeed a bumper crop, may be expected. The chief cotton exporting districts are Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur. In three of these the outturn is estimated as a full 16 annas, and in a fourth as 15 annas. The Nimar estimate of 13 annas is shown to be too low by the explanatory remarks which accompany it, and here also a full average may be expected. Taking the Provinces as a whole, prospects are really better than the normal, inasmuch as 16 annas is invariably taken to express an ordinary full crop, in excess of a bare average.

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers severely takes the chairman of the London School Board to task, in the current issue of the "Independent and Nonconformist," under the title of "Mr. Diggle versus Mr. Acland." He describes the Chairman's recent "remarkable address" as "an insolent attack on the Education Minister," whom he regards as "the most capable and enlightened, the most vigorous and determined Education Minister we have had," and says that it "stands out in striking contrast to the comprehensive and statesmanlike reviews of School Board work, with which former occupants of the office, and even Mr. Diggle himself in his better days, interested and instructed the public." Mr. Rogers describes it as "unsympathetic in spirit, undignified in tone, unpractical in its own character—the speech of a bitter partisan, not the judicial survey of one whose position should have imposed upon him the necessity of moderation and self-restraint."

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most exellent medicine acts as a nervine and bodily tonic by aiding nutrition, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, languorr, listlessness, and despondency.

MILITARY NEWS.

An additional grant of Rs. 17,280 has been sanctioned for the completion of the Lady Nurses' quarters at Rangoon.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, Indian Medical Service, six months, medical certificate.

In the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps the following promotions are made:—Major William Stuart Dirom Hunter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment; Captain John Moncriffe Dick to be Major, vice Hunter.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant T. X. Britten, Indian Staff Corps; Captain W. O. M. Mosse, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant W. Ayerst, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The Secretary of State has decided that officers of the British Service on the personal staff of the Commanders-in-Chief in India, Madras, or Bombay, may, on the expiration of the tenure of their appointment, be granted free passage to England, in cases where their regiments or batteries are not in India, and they are required to join a regiment or battery out of India.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal that the 1st January 1887 should be fixed as the date from which the recent ruling in regard to time on half-pay counting as service should have retrospective effect, *i.e.*, that officers placed on half-pay on account of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty shall be allowed to count time on half-pay to an extent not exceeding one year as service for pension and promotion. The new decision will cover the cases of all officers now on the half-pay list.

THE LAVALETTE CHEATING CASE.

Thomas Wilton Lavalette, who described himself as an engineer, was charged on Monday, at the instance of Lai Fong, a portrait painter, residing in Bentinck Street, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 34, by giving a false cheque in payment for a picture which complainant painted for accused. Inspector Hunt, who was in charge of the case, stated that some time in July last, Lavalette called at the shop of Lai Fong, and ordered him to paint a portrait of his wife in oil from a photograph. On the 7th instant accused called at complainant's house for the painting, and paid for it by a cheque on the Savings Bank for Rs. 34, representin that he had money saved up there, and accordingly obtained possession of the picture. The cheque was post dated for the 9th, on which day accused called on the complainant, and said that, as it was a holiday, he would feel obliged if the cheque was returned, when he would give him another cheque dated Tuesday, the 10th, on the Bank of Bengal. This was done, and on the 10th instant the complainant went to cash the cheque, which the officials at the Bank immediately declared to be bogus and false. The police were then made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, when it was discovered that the accused had committed a series of similar frauds by means of false cheques. From enquiries instituted, it was discovered that accused had a bank book from the Government Savings Bank (Bank of Bengal), where he had orginally Rs. 50 in deposit, but from time to time he had drawn out Rs. 49, leaving only a balance of one rupee. Before the figures 50 on the credit side of the book a 59 had been written, making it appear that the sum originally deposited was Rs. 5,950 and a balance os Rs. 5,901 still remained to accused's credit, instead of the true balance of one rupee only. Through this means accused had induced many persons to accept cheques and on one occassion he gave a Hakin Rs. 750 in this way for attending his wife, and Messrs. Sen, Law and Co. received a cheque for Rs. 68 in payment for some liquor purchased from them. Inspector Hunt stated, in reply to the Court, that ever since his wife's death, about two years ago, accused had been living by swindling, having exhausted the patience of his relatives and friends in assisting him out of his scrapes. There were several other bogus cheques of a similar description, and Government had already taken up the matter, and full enquiries were being made. The complainant was examined, and gave evidence corroborative of that already reported. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge admitting that when he gave the cheque, he knew he had no money in the Savings Bank; but pleaded that he was not in his right senses at the time. He was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Brig Florde Diu, 133 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Diu, in ballast, and two deck passengers.

The s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain T Wilkins, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The s s Kilwa, 234 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (8th October), with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

The Hiate Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Quilimane, (25th August), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F F Bernent, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, Mr T Goday as cabin and seven deck passengers.

The s s Baron Douglas, 1,725 tons, Captain G Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum (11th October), with a cargo of 92,731 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The B and S N Co's s s Khudalla, 1,318 tons Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr E R Jackson, Mrs Fagaldi as cabin and twelve deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G T Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (1st October), via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Smith as cabin and sixty deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—November 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Red Sea Ports	6-12	B&P S N Co
D	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Calcutta	4-11	J Mackintosh
P	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	3-11	Glade&Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	527	Budroo	Manglore	3-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Antwerp	7-11	J Machintosh
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	7-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
6	Ataka	2372	Bement	Marseilles	2-11	K Nixon
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Esperance (Hiate)	Nacoda	Quilimane, Aug 25.
	Baron Douglas (s)	Russell	Batoum, Oct 11.
	Kilwa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Oct 18.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Oct 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, &c.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Khandalla, Kendall, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Ehrenfels, Wilkins, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 2.

From Glasgow.

Scindia s—9 bales printing papers, and 29 bales writing paper, Byramji Shapurjee; Clan Macnab s—75 cases whiskys Eduljee Bezonjee; Clan Gordon s—5 cases confectionery, T Abdoolally.

From Liverpool.

Scindia s—2 cases provision and 6 cases soap, Treacher and Co City of Edinburg s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Bertie Smith and Co.

Kestor s—100 cases slates N Heptoolabhoy; 50 boxes soap E Russooljee.

From London.

Himalaya s—15 cases cheese, and 6 cases bacon, Cowasjee Dadabhoy: Clyde s—1 case medicine N Vanmali and Co.

From Hull.

Congs s—100 cases Matches D Khanbhoy.

From Antwerp.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases glassware, K Somejee; 118 cases glassware E Peer Mahomed and Co; 15 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 16 cases glassware, M Curimsey; 7 cases glassware G H Cullian.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—9 cases glassware, K Somjee; 8 cases glassware, F N Tanawalla; 20 cases glassware, M Ebram; 5 cases glassware, M Esmail; 23 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 27 cases glassware, M Caramsey; 5 cases glassware, N Hussonally.

For Trieste.

Gisela s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—19 cases glass beads, A H Karimbhoy.
Imperator s—10 cases glassbeads J Nathoobhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 27.

Brand, Lieut, Bo, 5th L I, from leave, from Europe.

October 31.

Elleton, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, off leave, from Poona.
Picot, Capt, Bengal, Comt Dept, en-route to Teheran, from Simla.

November 1.

Cairy, Lieut, Bengal, 28th P I, on furlough, from Kohat.
Lennock, Capt, Ms, Suff Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Thackeray, Lieut, Bengal High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Brinkley, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—October 31.

Searle, Capt, Bo, 14th Infty, on duty, to Deesa.
Bowen, Lieut, Bo, 3rd L I, on duty, to Mhow.

November 1.

Cleveland, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Busrah.
Leslie, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Karachi.

November 2.

Wortabet, Surgn-Major, Md, 3rd Infty H C, to rejoin, to Ellichpur.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Usborne, Lt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 3rd inst., 6-30 a.m—10 "R. M. L. gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

To-day Friday, 3rd inst., 8-30 p.m.—10 "R. M. L. gun drill.

2. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant:—Gunners D. C. Gillespie and T. Pillow.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company, No. 2831, Vol. L. G. Fernandes.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company, No. 3192, Vol. A. P. Lewis.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The following having joined are posted as follows:—Messrs. G. R. Lowndes and W. E. Lreveson to "A" Troop. Messrs. C. F. Stevens and W. W. Bulkley to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·119	Calm	...	86·1	49·1	55	...	...	...
Agra	30·142	Calm	2	88·1	60·6	58	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·141	E N E	2	85·0	60·5	76	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·121	S W	1	88·9	63·2	49	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	30·074	N E	15	88·0	63·0	83	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·141	N N E	2	89·1	62·0	36	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·167	Calm	1	86·9	58·2	64	...	...	...
Deesa	30·0·1	S E	5	91·3	59·9	57	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	30·060	S E	2	93·2	66·8	51	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·075	W N W	2	92·5	66·9	45	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·081	N N E	4	93·9	63·9	44	...	...	...
Veraval	30·051	N N E	6	90·6	72·3	48	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·112	E N E	3	87·8	59·8	43	...	...	...
Indore	30·124	N	1	85·5	54·1	52	...	...	—0·02
Saugor	30·126	E	2	86·3	57·8	67	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·149	S	1	82·9	54·4	73	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	30·130	N E	3	86·8	59·8	60	...	...	...
Khandwa	30·116	S E	3	89·7	57·1	60	...	...	...
Raipur	30·118	Calm	2	83·8	61·7	53	...	...	—0·09
Nagpur	30·121	N N E	5	85·8	58·2	46	...	...	—0·06
Amraoti	30·138	E N E	3	87·6	61·8	52	...	...	...
Akola	30·145	E	4	88·5	57·0	58	...	...	...
Surat	30·083	N E	F	93·7	61·0	62	...	...	...
Malegaon	30·134	Calm	11	88·9	56·0	54	...	...	—0·02
Bombay	30·057	E	9	88·7	73·0	73	...	...	—0·12
Poona	30·121	Calm	7	87·0	56·4	49	...	...	—0·04
Aurangabad	30·126	E S E	6	87·8	58·2	46	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·099	E	11	86·2	60·6	44	...	...	—0·12
Ratnagiri	30·030	E S E	8	93·8	68·9	43	...	...	—0·07
Belgaum	30·070	E	1	82·3	60·9	44	...	...	—0·24
Goa	30·026	N E	10	89·1	70·4	57	...	...	...
Karwar	29·990	N E	5	90·8	69·6	43	...	...	—0·51
Mangalore	29·987	E N E	3	91·3	73·4	84	...	...	—0·51
Calicut	29·960	E	7	88·8	75·5	80	...	...	—0·59
Cochin	29·950	N N E	M	92·2	75·6	75	...	...	—0·96
Bangalore	30·071	N E	8	79·2	65·9	75	...	...	—0·50
Secunderabad	30·115	N E	6	81·2	57·1	51	...	...	—0·36
Masulipatam	30·066	N E	5	86·8	72·0	76	...	...	—1·68
Bellary	30·093	E	5	87·5	64·0	51	...	...	—0·29
Cuddapah	30·047	S	...	90·0	74·8	70	...	...	—0·80
Madras	30·025	N E	16	86·7	73·2	91	0·57	1·52	—0·13
Coimbatore	30·003	N E	3	83·9	71·8	95	...	...	—0·25
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	30·004	N	9	88·0	72·7	90	1·95	3·79	+2·01
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Coimbatore and has increased over the rest of the country. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Amraoti, Sholapur, Belgavm, Bangalore. Secunderabad and Negapatam, and moderate in other places. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest on and off the West Coast from Karwar southwards as far as Cocnin. Gradients are rather steep to the south of Latitude 20°. Winds are northerly at Indore, Ma, sulipatamand Negapatam, southerly at Cuddaph, south-westerly at Jhansi, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other districts. The force has been strong at Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Goa, 16 at Bombay 14 at Ratnagiri, and 12 at Secunderabad and Madras. The maximum temperature is from 4°, to 7° above the normal at Kharwar Mangalore and Cochin and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess in Rajputana, and 4° to 8° in defect at Nagur, Akola-Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur. Belgaum and Secunderabad. The highest tempreature in the shade was 94° at Rajkot and the lowest 54° at Indore and Jubulpore. Humidity is increasing largely at Mangalore, Madras and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malbar Coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·95") and a little more than half an inch at Madras. The isobars indicate an area of low pressure to the south-westwards of Cochin and strong squally winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing there. This low psessure area is influencing the weather on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Colombo and also on and off the South Coromandel Coast where fresh to strong winds are probable. The atmosphere is very damp at Madras Coimbatore, Trinchinopoly and Negapatam and rain is to be expected; there. Gradients are steep at and in the neighbourhood of Poona, Belgaum and Sholapur, and fresh to strong winds are likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Allundur, Miss I D
Ahmed Pasha Madam
Allport, Mrs
Abbolt, E R
Bohin, B
Burn, Miss
Barrett, E C
Buckle, H
Burt, Mrs E H
Buller, Col, F W
Brown, W E
Berendt, A
Bernht, B
Bayley, C
Bruk, M
Bacon, Miss
Belen, A
Bachmann, A
Black, Mr
Cooke, P H
Charles
Churchwood, A P
Downes, F M
Donaldson, Mrs
D'Souza, B J
De Fries, A H
Dodd, J R
Douglas, Miss M
Douglas, G A
Dowing, Capt G
Dickinson and Co
Dale, Mrs
Elliot, H, Surg-Lieut
Esevger, B
Edwards, W B
Firth, A C
Fichtel, Carl
Fischer, A
Grant, Major V C
Grey, Mrs L
Glaser, M
Ghoolam Ali Budroodin
Goldenstein, M
Gillard, H
Gregor, Miss
Guard Watch Mfg, Co
Hukan, Chand
Hodges, E
Heller, M
Haig, Revd, A
Hill, T
Hodgson, A C
Hunter, F
Holmes, E A
Harris, G
Hanna, Majoa
Harvey, Mrs
Isaac, Miss
Johnstone, Surg-Maj
James, W J
Joyce, W E
Joplin, Mrs A
Jacob, Miss A
Kupelwieser, L
Kelland, W
Koplin, C
Kennedy, A C
Kaikoshro, Dmoos
Kumar Harmam Singh
Lambert, F G
Lovegrove, W H
Lichert, Mrs
Lang, M
Martin, E
Mitchell, W J
Macduff, A
Mathers
Montague, J D
Mitchell, J N F
Miller, J F
Manager of the Buffalo Minstrels
Moleta Alsig, B
Madhovrao, B
McDonald, A
Maharaj Rajeshry O'Hearn
Oribert, Madanna
Paterson, A R
Peneda, Dr F
Pien, J
P Rustomjee Setna
Pilkington, Miss
Pruce, G
Pritchard, F
Padua, T de
Pyne, H
Ryan, Mrs E J
Rossin, S
Rogers, J E
Rogers, A S
Roper, E W
Roper, Mrs E A
Roberts, P M
Ramsay, Capt H
R H Setna
Sattler, C
Sewell, G
Smith, G
Strugnell, A O
Singer, W
Speranza, Mrs F
Sherwood, G
Stern, A
Scott, Capt, C
Simpson, J
Sykes, P M
Schiffner, Dr V
Tookaram
Tomaso, M
Taylor, Mrs
Thomas, S
Tubb, Miss P
Trigge, Miss F
Valentine, Miss M
Verner, T
Wilson, A C
Worde, Mrs J C
Warren, T
Wardroper, Col
Wood, Capt E T
White, C M
White, P
Willans, W H

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in us especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, tores, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of books packets, parcels &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, false ring, gilt watch, cigarettes, socks, reference books, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 3, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

3 cases photographic materials, consisting of card mounts, back ground.

1 cask samples of earthenware.

An invoice of alluminium silverware, containing buttons, cigar cases, purses, writing, dressing and smoking requisites, photo frames, &c.

An invoice of K. O. table, wall and hanging lamps, lanterns, &c.; also 12 pieces K. O. hanging sunlight lamps.

1 case bentwood chairs.

15 Iron Drums of Sulphuric Acid for the manufacture of Soda Water.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, November 3, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th Instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, very handsome 8 and 12 lights chandeliers, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and velvet carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of C H Rollings, Esq., and a deceased Parsee gentleman.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong half-shigram
1 pony cart with a chestnut pony
1 bay Arab, about 14-2, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness
1 strong-built glass-fronted office shigram
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 strong chestnut Arab horse with victoria and harness.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding aged, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.

BONA-FIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Ridge Road, near All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, the household furniture and effects, the property of T. W. Pearson, Esq., the same comprising furniture of Deschamps, Mackenzie and others, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, lamps, bed with English mattresses, pictures by Van Ruth, Hamilton Maxwell and others, English-built brougham, b. w. gelding, plants, ferns, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohola, in the premises of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s Offices, the valuable substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, English pier glasses, rich chandeliers and hanging argand lamps, wall shades, kerosine hanging stable lamps, elegant made drawing-room chiffoniers and cabinets, almiras, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Hasumbhoy Visram, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Jolly boat 12 feet long by 6½ feet broad, with oars.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

10 cases of varnish and French polish.

83 kegs white zinc paint—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Tyebjee Habutbhoy & Co.—ex s.s Rheinfels—

B R
17519 } 3-5 3 cases wire netting.
& B

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, close to the Soldiers' swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate iron-framed cottage piano, by Rose and Co, hand-sewing machine, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, real oil paintings, rich Persian carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, fancy chintz tapestry and gold embrodered curtains, garden plants, etc., the property of Lieut H J Gill, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on new four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the properties described in the schedule below will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the undersigned, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hamabai, widow of Sulaman Aba, and Ashbai, daughter of Sulaman Aba, the heirs of the late Sulaman Aba, the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land, situate on the Clark Road, Byculla, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the Circle, on the north by the Arthur Road, on the south by the Clark Road, and on the east partly by the land thereinafter described, and partly by leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said premises forms part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13,97 old Survey No. 375, new Survey No. al-3424.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the south and east by the leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13,597 old Survey No. 575, new Survey No. la-3424, both of which said premises admeasuring together 800 square yards more or less, together with the dwelling-house or bungalows standing upon the said pieces of land.—Dated this 18th day of October 1893.

SALE of a ⅞ share in valuable Warkashi land, situate at Munga Goodgaum Talooka, Sasti Zillah, Thanna.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of August, 1890, and made between, Ramdas Vullabdas of the one part and Jamnadas Khoosaldas of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Office, in Apollo Street Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1893, at 4 p.m. (subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage:—

"All that his the Ramdass Vulubdass' interest in undivided ⅞th share in all these pieces of land and premises, namely, All those five pieces of Warkashi land situate at Monja Goondgaom Talooka, Sasti Zillah, Thanna, containing respectively by admeasurement Twelve acres, fifteen acres, and thirty-four Goontas, twenty-one acres and thirty-seven goontas, twenty-five acres and twenty acres and eighteen goontas, respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Thanna in the name of Dhirajlal Lakhmidass, under Survey No. 104, 109, 117, 118 and 119, respectively, and all the said pieces of land are bounded on the East partly by the land belonging tp Khoja Goolam, Hoosein Vugur, partly belonging to Jeewan Vishan Pandy and partly by the land belonging to others and partly by the Government Ground No. 115, on the West by the Government Ground No. 124, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Laloo Foowajee Marwady, and or towards the South by the limit of the village of Vehar, and all which said pieces of land above described were formerly in the occupation of the said Dhirajlal Lakhmidass and are now in the occupation of the said Ramdass Vullubdas and Jamnadass Khusaldass.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers, and or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, Apollo Street, Bombay, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November, 3, 1893.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys, Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

REUTER'S London telegram of last evening reports all the financial quotations usually wired unchanged. There were no allotments of Indian Council Bills or Wire Transfers. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The price of Silver in New York was still nominal; demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower, at 4·83½ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 9-16d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 8 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but January Futures were 9 points higher, at 8-30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales; and the figures for the new season's arrivals, so far, give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	42,000	41,000	47,000
Four days' do.	245,000	205,000	243,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,713,000	1,605,000	2,358,000

A further decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton here to-day in a quiet market, and little fresh business is reported, exporters having bought 1,000 bales of old Indore, at Rs. 183; while the Mills have taken only 50 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 183; and Chandode Ginned, at Rs. 178 per candy.

The weather in the Cotton-growing districts since the beginning of the week is reported by this morning's official telegrams to have remained bright and seasonable; though in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle the crop was slightly damaged by east wind; and at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, the dew-fall was insufficient, but the Cotton still looked healthy. Picking was general in the Bengal and Oomra circles, and, in the latter, Cotton was already arriving in small quantities at Oomrawattee and Dhulia, while arrivals were expected early at Julgaum and Khangaum, an excellent crop being expected from the last-named district. At Broach, where the crop could scarcely look better than it did the flowering of the plants was advanced; the plants were also in flower and flourishing thoughout the Dhollera circle, and were showing bolls in some places in the Dhollera district proper. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop prospects were good.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been taken to only a small extent by exporters to-day, the former market having been dull, and the latter quiet; but quotations in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,079	bales.
Wheat	11,445	cwts.
Linseed	6,759	„
Rapeseed	2,162	„
Gingelly	7,390	„
Poppyseed	612	„
Groundnuts	1,343	„
Castorseed	1,953	„
Rice	4,341	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business to speak of has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 3 1-8d. both for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat all day without any enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894, though we have heard of business being done also for next year at the same rate as this, for various deliveries, a fair amount in the aggregate being reported. We have also heard of a good enquiry for *Silver* again at the reduced price, a fair amount having been bought for November shipment; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1/8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·61	„

The usual weekly Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th Oct. 1893	1,01,79,000
Add—Silver received during the week	1,000
	1,01,80,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	9,00,000
	92,80,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted 1-16 per cent. higher than last evening's rates for Fours, at 105, and 104 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively; and the feeling being steady, a further advance of 1-16 was attained, rates leaving off at 105 1-16, and 104 7-8, buyers, in the two positions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined again to 98, ¼ per cent. higher having been quoted in the earlier part of the day.

SHARES have been quiet, the only changes which we have to note this evening being an advance of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Rs. 10 in Maneckjee Petit; a decline of Rs. 15 in Sholapur; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill; an advance of Rs. 7 in Delhi and Northern Flour; a decline of Rs. 25 in Port Canning; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,147½.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollers	3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5/8
Bar Silver	31½

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

◆

NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Turkish route restored.
All lines right to Burma.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

With effect from Wednesday the 1st November and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three and annas four via Suez and Teheran, rupees two and annas fifteen via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Foreign press rates from India and Burma to United Kingdom remain unaltered, complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

◆

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	3	40 p.m.	21	20
Teheran	2	2	17 p.m.	...	18
Suez	2	2	20 p.m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd November, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	28	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ALLUM—GOSTLING—November 2, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Ernest Frederick, youngest son of the late Edwyn Allum, Brighton, to Mary, second daughter of D. Gostling, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARRUTHERS—October 24, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieutenant R A Carruthers, XI Bengal Lancers, of a son.
MERSH—October 29, at Bangalore, the wife of Staff-Sergeant T Mersh, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.
WARD—October 26, at Mandalay, the wife of T H Ward, Agent and Manager Burma Coal Co. (Ld), of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

THE statement that France has granted to Russia the right to use any French naval station in the Mediterranean throws a certain haze of generality and indistinctness over the specific announcement—which it seems to discredit—that Russia had been given her choice of Ajaccio, Villafranca, or Bizerta, and that she had chosen Villafranca. It is now pretty evident that no final decision has as yet been taken. Possibly the purpose in view was sufficiently served by the report that Villafranca had been chosen as a rendezvous for a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, in the vicinity of the principal Italian ports. It seems strange that the *Times* correspondent should have been enabled to take advantage of his visit to Toulon to make a minute inspection of the arsenal, and that he should come away with the conviction that the French are strong enough to wipe out the present British Mediterranean fleet. Permission is not easily obtained for foreign correspondents to inspect French arsenals, the entry to which is very zealously guarded. Access is denied even to the vicinity of the batteries in French seaports of the third class; and it might be supposed that the secrets of the largest naval arsenal would be more rigorously guarded. But this apart, it is strange that the correspondent, who is doubtless an officer of the British navy, should carry away from the arsenal the opinion that the French are strong enough to destroy our Mediterranean fleet. It is noticeable that the support or co-operation of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron, that is to be, is not postulated in this startling announcement. A thorough inspection of the arsenal at Toulon—not of French battle-ships in the harbour—has satisfied this authority that our fleet can at any moment be overpowered by the French, single-handed. Now the British fleet in the Mediterranean is of considerable and, indeed, of unusual strength—far larger and more powerful than the Channel fleet. The loss occurred by the sinking of the Victoria was at once made good by the arrival of H. M. S. Resolution, a larger and more powerful vessel than that which had been lost, and a line of battleship, whose three years on the station had expired, was ordered to remain. In fact the fleet now commanded by Sir Culm Seymour is of greater strength than that which was under the orders of Sir George Tryon earlier in the year. The number of vessels in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea in 1892 was twenty-eight; and that number has been augmented, not diminished. It was asserted some time ago that the French had succeeded in overtaking the strength of our fleet in that sea, but even the most alarmist only ventured to suggest that a virtual equality had been established. No one until now has gone so far as to affirm that our fleet is inferior to the French fleet in those waters.

There is some danger of being misled by terms in the estimates of comparative naval strength of the different Powers. For instance, the number of her Majesty's battle-ships of the first class in commission on November 1, 1891, was seventeen, and of ships of the second class ten; while on the 1st November, 1892, the numbers had fallen to nine and eight respectively. The apparent diminution of the number of ships of the first and second class was entirely due to a revision of the classification, the number of armour-plated vessels in commission in 1892 was forty, being one in excess of the number on commission the year before. The naval experts are perpetually discussing the question whether we have war-ships enough, and they always give the same answer that more are required. A writer in one of the service journals lays it down that in case of war with France and Russia Great Britain should be prepared to mask in her port every French and every Russian ship with one of at least equal force. The writer finds no difficulty in demonstrating that our present strength is quite inadequate for the due performance of that duty. To mask an enemy's ships with an equal force there must be a margin to allow for absence coaling and for accidents; the margin must be in the proportion given by five ships to three. But the French and Russian navies combined have forty-seven battle-ships and we have forty-three—clearly the margin is here on the wrong side. The problem becomes even more difficult when we learn that the possible allies have, or are preparing to have, twenty-three armoured harbour defence ships, while we have only seventeen. Our vessels of this class could not proceed to sea to aid the line of battle ships masking distant ports; but the French and Russian armour-clad harbour vessels would escort their line of battle-ships out to encounter the blockading vessels and take their share of the fighting. We should have to keep a close and vigilant watch on seventy fighting ships with what will remain of our forty-three line of battle-ships after some eighteen of them are sent on other duty. The writer is certainly justified in holding that such a situation would be very alarming. Fortunately we are better off in the matter of cruisers of which we are in a fair way to possess 131, while France and Russia are preparing to possess seventy-nine. Our cruisers are sufficient to mask every cruiser of France and Russia, with a ship or two to spare.

It is, therefore, admitted, though somewhat grudgingly, that no increase in the number of British cruisers is required. But it only becomes the more apparent on that very account that we must be prepared to build forthwith seventy-three more battle-ships. At present France and Russia can oppose—conceivably, and on paper, it is as well to remember—forty-seven battle-ships and twenty-three harbour-defence armour-clads to the twenty-seven battle-ships which we could send to watch, and if possible, seal up their ports. We must be always on the alert, always masking, for the enemy will not deem it necessary to tell us beforehand when it will suit him to put to sea. Therefore, we must have seventy-three more battle-ships, so that we may seal up hostile ships in port everywhere at once, with a margin for ships needing repairs and obliged to replenish their coal supply. At the very lowest compilation and making reductions of one-half in the fighting capacity of the Continental harbour-defence ships, we should according to this exacting authority need forty-three new lines of battle-ships. Here we may pause and reflect that every modern line of battle-ship fit to go anywhere and do anything, costs a million sterling. So that without adding another cruiser, or torpedo boat, or ram of the new model, designed to sink the enemy and herself remain afloat, the British tax-payer has only the choice of finding £93,000,000 or £43,000,000 for the indispensably necessary additions to the number of battle-ships. But alas! even then we are as far as ever from having done enough. "It does not follow," we are distinctly told, "that if we had these additional battle-ships, we should have done all that we are called upon to do to be reasonably safe." Far from it indeed; "masking the forces of the enemy is no more than the first step in defence." If this be the dismal truth, then the *Times'* correspondent must be astonished at his own moderation in merely stating that the French could wipe out our Mediterranean fleet at any moment. He would have been within the limits of the possible in saying that the French might at any moment wipe out the whole British navy, and rule the seas themselves henceforth and for ever. It would, indeed, be the patriotic duty of a zealous naval officer to make such a statement with the utmost emphasis if he conscientiously believes that it may be the means under Providence of awakening the British public to the necessity of providing an extra seventy or eighty millions sterling for the navy.

IT may be doubted whether even the Sarvajanik Sabha, which makes the request, will expect his Excellency the Viceroy to re-consider the rules for the payment of the exchange compensation allowance, so as to restrict its scope and exclude from its operation Eurasians and all members of the Services of less than five years' standing. The object of the memorial addressed to the Government of India which we published on Wednesday, was not to obtain a modification of the rules in question, but to show in the first place that such rules should never have been promulgated at all and in the next that they went too far. No one can complain of the tone of the memorial. It is drawn up with care and skill, and criticises the action of the Government with the natural desire to show that the relief afforded was in excess of the necessities of the case. But there is no pretence of denying the existence of a great hardship weighing heavily on the European officers of Government. It is stated with creditable candour that "the committee of the Sabha is prepared to admit that the heavy fall in the exchange value of silver has adversely affected the interests of some European officials in this country, and has subjected ed them to considerable hardship, especially in the matter of remittances to England." And it is added that there would not have been much ground for complaint had a discriminating scheme been suggested and measures taken to give effect to it when the financial outlook had improved. Indeed, the principal ground of objection relied upon by the memorialists is that the time chosen by the Government to impose an additional outlay on the taxpayers was ill-chosen. On that point, it must be conceded, none but the official class who have benefitted by the allowance, will dissent from the criticism of the Sabha. The time could not have been more infelicitously chosen. The reasons for making the allowance immediately after the currency legislation of June 26, which was intended and expected to improve the conditions of exchange, were less cogent, less urgent than those which failed to move the Government before that date. The closing of the mints did, as a matter of fact, in spite of many disappointments, raise the value of the rupee, then fast sinking to one shilling and twopence and less, to more than one shilling and threepence. The expectation was, and presumably still is, that exchange will right itself still more, and the rupee will one of these days go up to one shilling and sixpence. The Government might not unreasonably have waited to see whether the looked-for results of their new policy would not have relieved their officers from the hardships which had been weighing on them for so long. Of course, those most immediately interested complain that redress was withheld too long. There is good ground for such complaint, which can only be answered by the Government with the plea that there was not the wherewithal to compensate the Services without imposing fresh taxation. But that is precisely the risk which has been run by dealing with the question, while the success of the measures taken in June was not clear. Had full success been in view the necessity for immediate action would have been still less evident. However, when all is said, the Services had for many years been compelled to suffer severely through a shrinkage in the value of the currency in which their salaries were paid. They were entitled to redress, and every year that the redress was deferred added materially to their difficulties and to the strength of their claims on the consideration of Government. The memorial states, with calm disregard of facts which we imagined were known to everyone, that in spite of the fall in the value of the Indian currency salaries paid in rupees had still a great attraction for English youth, and that competition in England for Government employment in India was as keen as ever it had been. That is a complete delusion. It has been found increasingly difficult to induce candidates to come forward and had the impression got abroad that the Government would take no steps to apportion the emoluments to the qualifications insisted upon, and the sacrifices demanded, it would have been as difficult to recruit for the Services as it has more than once been found to induce English noblemen to consent to accept the Viceroyalty. The memorialists express their apprehensions that the inclusion of Eurasian with European officers will encourage men who have no domicile in Europe to claim allowance for loss by exchange. But such claims cannot be made by either Europeans or Eurasians, who are domiciled in India, so the danger does not arise. The demand made by the Sabha that natives of India in Government service who have sent their children to be educated in Europe, should also receive compensation for loss by exchange, should be labelled "This is a joke." Natives of India are not under any compulsion climatic to send their children abroad for education.

MORE than customary interest attached to the Dasehra Durbar of the Maharaja of Dumroan this year, since it was known that his Highness proposed addressing some remarks to raises and ryots on the subject of cow-killing and the recent disturbances in his State. His observations were remarkably straightforward and to the point, and he did not hesitate to denounce those who had taken part in the riots as the foolish and ignorant of the lower classes who have no proper ideas or conception of right and wrong. The senior member of the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of the Division were present, but the speech of his Highness was not prepared with a view to their edification. His Highness had evidently given much thought to this subject, and his speech, though brief, was pithy. There was, he said, no justification whatever for these riots. Owing to British influence the country is benignantly ruled, and he urged his hearers of both classes to abide by constitutional methods of obtaining redress for their grievances. He admonished both Hindus and Mussalmans, not to take part in such affrays, for he in his own state would favour neither sect; but would visit offenders with punishment as severe as he could give, and leave no stone unturned to bring them to justice. That the sentiments of the Maharaja were fully appreciated by the more intelligent of their respective sects was evident from the remarks made by representatives of the Hindu and Mussalman ryots. The former declared that his co-religionists had no grievances against their Mussalman brethren nor any intention to molest them. The Mussalman ryots reciprocated the conciliatory expressions of the Hindu, Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of the Division, recommended both sides to forget their differences and live together in neighbourly amity. Mr. Forbes' appeal to both classes to lay aside all feelings of enmity commends itself to members of both sects throughout the country. The Dewan of the State also addressed the assembly, composed of men belonging to the identical classes which were set against each other, and he added forewarnings of the dire punishments with which those disobeying his injunctions would be visited.

SILVER in London remained unchanged yesterday, at thirty-one pence half penny the ounce. In Bombay the price of bar silver recovered slightly, transactions to the amount of a couple of lakhs taking place at an advance to eighty-five and-a-half rupees the hundred tolas. Opium recovered somewhat from the heavy fall of two days ago. The price was Rs. 1,110 per chest, an advance of Rs. 30 on the Rs. 1,080, to which it had gone down at one plunge from Rs. 1,190. Business generally is very much the reverse of active. Now that President Cleveland has affixed his signature to the Act repealing Mr. Sherman's silver legislation, the situation becomes free from ambiguity and one great element of doubt and perplexity disappears.

THE services of Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., has been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., to be Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, vice Mr. S. B. Doig.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. P. DIMMOCK is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. F. A. H. ELLIOT, I.C.S., C.I.E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., to act as Administrator of the Porbandar State, pending further orders.

MR. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Thana.

MR. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Surat.

LIEUTENANT H. C. B. DANN, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

MR. F. G. SELBY, Principal, Deccan College Poona, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Keys, on return from leave, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Khandesh; Mr. E. G. Oliver to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur.

IN consequence of the reversion of Mr. S. B Doig, M.Inst. C.E., to the Public Works Department, the following appointments have been made:—Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., to be additional Superintending Engineer in Sind; with Head-quarters at Karachi. Mr. P. Reynolds, M.Inst.C.E., to be Executive Engineer, Satara District, on relief of his present duties in November next. Mr. S. N. Squire, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to act as Executive Engineer, Satara District, until relieved by Mr. Reynolds.

THE services of Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., have been placed at the disposal of the General Department, with a view to his being appointed Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 31, was 444, giving a death-rate of 25·37 per annum per thousand as against 25·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 102 died from fevers; 71, phthisis; 2, leprosy; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 83, affections of the respiratory organs; 7, diarrhœa; 5, dysentery; 43, still-born; 32, old age and debility; and 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 205; Hindu outcaste, 26; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 23; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2; European, 9; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 321 as against 294 the corresponding period of last year, and 337 the average over the past five years.

THE Income-tax collections at Rangoon for the whole of 1892-93 were three and a-half lakhs. For the first half of the current year the collections are over three lakhs.

THE Chief Commissioner has declined to interfere with the orders of the District Magistrate, levying a punitive police tax on the Shias as well as on the Sunnis.

AT the conclusion of the Municipal meeting the other evening, the President informed the Commissioners in regard to the Royapettah Hospital that he did not think it necessary for Commissioners to be told to visit the Hospital once a week. The Commissioners were at perfect liberty to go over the Royapettah Hospital and Black Town Dispensary at any time they liked, and he therefore thought there was no necessity for a resolution of the Commissioners. The latter acquiesced in the President's opinion.

THE Bezwada-Vizianagram section of the East Coast Railway has only been opened a few months, yet so great is the trade on the railway that complaints are made that the rolling stock is not equal to the traffic demands. Arrangements will, therefore, soon be made for an increase of the rolling-stock. The lease of the Godavery ferry will expire shortly, and it is rumoured that Government will not extend the agreement, but that the East Coast Railway will undertake the transhipment of goods and passengers across the river by means of steamers hired on the contract system.

KARL LEUTHNER, a lieutenant of the Austrian Reserve, has been degraded by the War Department to the rank of a common soldier, in consequence of his holding Socialistic opinions. A Court of Honour has decided that he has dishonoured the officer's ranks and station by calling himself a Socialist. He publicly approved a speech of the Socialist leader, Dr. Adler, and declared that he would rather give up his commission than retract these views.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

LOBENGULA IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter's special correspondent in Mashonaland telegraphs that the column under Major Forbes has destroyed half the Imbizo Regiment and captured Buluwayo, and that after having done most of the fighting they were afterwards joined by Major Adams and his column.

The two columns are now jointly pursuing Lobengula, who is in full flight.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Nov. 2.

The English press and the public generally express gratification at the defeat of the Matabele, but the Gladstonian papers are vehemently attacking the Chartered Company, accusing them of organizing the campaign with the sole object of annexing the Matabele gold fields, and they advocate the firm intervention of the Marquis of Ripon to prevent the annexation.

The Unionist and Conservative papers consider that peace with Lobengula is impossible, and that the annexation of his country is imperative.

A despatch from Mr. Cecil Rhodes emphasizes the fact that the Chartered men alone defeated Lobengula, and that Major Adams with the Imperial force arrived later on the scene.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Nov. 1.

The Cape Government have asked Sir Henry Loch to telegraph to Lord Ripon, that the Chartered Company through the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, should settle the Matabele question, subject to the control of the Secretary of State.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

An Admiralty Minute has been isssued regarding the loss of the Victoria, which states that there was no deficiency in the stability of the ship which could have been saved had the water-tight doors and ports been closed.

THE SILVER REPEAL ACT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The House of Representatives has passed the Silver Repeal Bill by one hundred and ninety-one against ninety-four votes.

President Cleveland signed the Bill immediately it was passed.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND SITTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2.

The Conference resumed its sitting this morning in the presence of a large number of visitors. The first motion was moved by Mr. Karandiker of Satara, re-affirming his opinion expressed last year as to the justice and expediency of allocating to non-official members twelve out of the total of twenty-five seats on the Provinciel Legislative Council, and placing on record the deep regret of the Conference that the municipalities and local boards in so important a division as the Central Division—Sind—is absolutely unrepresented, while minor interests of the European mercantile community had over-representation; and expressing a hope that Government would see its way at an early date to amend the present rules and give equality to the municipalities and local boards in the different divisions of the Presidency.

Mr. Dinshow Eduljee Wacha seconded, and the motion was carried.

Professor Gokhale moved a resolution, placing on record his regret that the rules regulating the first admission to the Provincial service of the Presidency promised in a Government Resolution of April, 1892, had not yet been published, and expressed his firm conviction that no substantial measure of justice to the claims of the natives was possible unless competitive examinations were held simultaneously in England and India.

Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai seconded and Mr. Patel supported the motion, which was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal moved the Conference to re-affirm the previous resolution on the Abkari, and record its firm opinion that the principle of local option should be established.

Mr. Namjosi of Poona seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Dr. Bahadhurjee of Bombay moved that the time has arrived when in the interest of medical education and advancement of medical science and scientific work in this country, and also in the cause of economic administration the existing rules of the medical service, reserving all high grade appointments in the Civil and Medical Department, including professorial chairs at the Presidency Medical College for members of the commisssioned Military Medical Service ought to be modified so as to throw the same open to the members of the medical profession generally, and the indigenous medical ability in particular.

The resolution authorised the President to memorialize the Secretary of State on the lines of the above proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded, and Dr. Solomon supported the motion, which was carried.

The Provincial Conference met again in the evening. Mr. Rustom Kama moved that the Conference submit a strong recommeudation to the Government that the annual grant to the Bombay University be raised to Rs. 15,000. The resolution also referred to the poor pay of the school-teachers and the necessity of imparting technical knowledge to the industrial classes.

Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Tilak having supported the resolution it was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved that the Conference declared itself in favour of the early separation of Judicial and Executive functions. A Committee was appointed to draw up a scheme on the lines indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta to be submitted to Government.

A motion was also adopted regarding the burdensome nature of the revised survey settlement and its injurious effects on the rights of property in the Devagad taluka in the Ratnagiri district.

Another correrpondent wires to us :—

The Hon. Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal opposed the proposal of the Provincial Conference protesting against the ruling of the Government about enlarged Legislative Councile. He said the Government seems to have done justice as far as possible to every part of the Presidency, and therefore any complaint, was unnecessary in Mr. Runchordlal's opinion. The Central Divssion was very liberally treated by Government, and had no good ground for complaint while the Southern and Northern Divisions had one and two representatives the Central Division had three native gentlemen to represent it. The nomination of Messrs. Dorabji Pudumji and Ranade by Government was the best, and the people of the Central Division could not have recommended a better nomination to represent their interests.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 2.

At the conclusion of Jeram Soni's examination the prosecution called Khana Patel of Kajli. He gave evidence similar to Mulu Patel. He identified several among the accused as having struck the bavas on the *agashi*.

The prosecution then called Naran Kala, gatekeeper at Patan. He said he saw the Mussulmans cutting a pipal-tree outside the Nahna Gate. His further examination was postponed.

The prosecution called Buldevdas. He gave evidence similar to Sharveshwerdas.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Latest telegram received, dated Indiki, evening of the 28th ultimo, reports all well with the Kabul Mission.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, leaves Calcutta on the 10th December for a tour of inspection in Assam.

PUBLIC WORKS RE-ORGANISATION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned that part of the Public Works Department Re-organisation Scheme which provides for the voluntary retirement of engineers in the blocked years.

The Secretary of State has finally decided to sanction everything in connection with the proposal. The pension will be one-third more than that earned under ordinary medical certificate. Rules subject to the limit of Rs. 4,000 pension must in all cases be taken within three months of completing fifteen years' service.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mr. Kirby's Railway Scheme now comprises an extension from Erode junction to Dindigal, meanwhile the views of the Madras and Bombay Governments are awaited.

Mr. Kirby's proposal about the line from Erode to Dindigal is to take off from the South Indian Railway at some suitable point a little south of Erode junction and to run the line by a most direct route possible to Dindigal.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Up to the 15th October the railway receipts show an increase of nearly fifty lakhs above the receipts of last year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief left Simla this morning. His departure was purely private.

CHANGES IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lightfoot, Government Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Companies Accounts, Madras, will be placed on special duty under the Government of India for about three months ; Mr. Grant, his Deputy at head-quarters South Indian Railways, acts for him, and Mr. Conduith, office of the Examiner, P. W. Accounts, N.-W. Provinces officiating, vice Mr. Grant.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 2.

Last night their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock dined at the palace which was illuminated, the streets leading to it being also brightly lit up. After dinner the Nizam H. H. proposed the health of the Queen and the health of the Governor of Madras. His Excellency replied very briefly, thanking H. H. the Nizam for proposing his health ; and in returning the compliment his Excellency proposed the Nizam's health. Covers were laid for about one hundred and fifty. After dinner fire-works followed which were beautiful. Their Excellencies left the palace about 11 p.m.

This morning black buck shooting was on the programme, but owing to Lord Wenlock being still lame this was abandoned.

At 10 a.m. his Excellency breakfasted privately with Sir Asman Jah at his new house at Srinagar, and at 2 p.m. he was entertained by Sir Asman Jah at a sumptuous luncheon at his Lingumpully palace. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Wenlock and his staff and the Resident arrived at Sir Kurshed Jah's palace punctually, and were received by a guard-of-honour of the Nawab's troop, both Cavalry and Infantry. After lunch a photograph of Sir Kurshed Jah and the distinguished guests was taken, and then his Excellency took his departure.

This evening there was a garden party at the Residency, which was attended by H. H. the Nizam, who himself tooled a handsome team of grays in his splendid yellow state coach, accompanied by an escort of the Golconda Brigade. Besides H. H. the Nizam all the *elite* of Secunderabad society, and the leading nobles and officials of Hyderabad were present. The Band of the Suffolk Regiment played a delightful selection of music.

This evening his Excellency was entertained at a dinner by the 21st Hussars at Bolarum. The weather is beautifully bright and fine, the cold-weather having evidently set in.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.

The re-appearance of Mr. T. Hudson and the principal members of his ever-popular Surprise Party, in conjunction with Professor and Madame Steen, at the Tivoli Theatre, on Wednesday evening, was greeted with the enthusiasm, with which Bombay audiences are wont to welcome old favourites. Mr. Hudson, for years past, has had the local public at his beck and call, and the placarding of his names on the walls is enough to carry a shopful of people to Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s to book seats. Seeing that the familiar ring of minstrels has disappeared from the entertainment, it was considered doubtful whether the public would respond so heartily as it has hitherto done. But the audience, which welcomed the performers on Wednesday evening, left no ground for fear as to the success of the too brief stay which the company will make. Opening the programme Professor and Madame Steen began their marvellous feats. In order to demonstrate beyond the possibility of a doubt that the two performed whatsoever they undertook to do, and there was no communication between the two. Several gentlemen were invited on to the stage to form a committee of supervision. Half-a-dozen well-known local gentlemen complied with the request of Mr. Steen, but, notwithstanding all attempts, they were unable to solve the mysteries of the Steens' successes. Numbers of watches, of bank-notes, inscriptions, were deciphered by the lady who sat blindfolded at a distance. Several exhibitions of thought-reading were given, and the two were loudly applauded on the conclusion of their performance. Miss May Habgood (Mrs. Hudson) next gave Raff's "La Cachucha" on the pianoforte in a manner which showed that she can perform even better than she did when first Bombay play-goers made her acquaintance. Her execution is remarkably brilliant, and she plays with exceptional taste and feeling. An encore was demanded with an amount of vigour, which would brook no refusal. In response she played an arrangement of her own on American airs, which greatly delighted her hearers. Miss Leslie Norman, a charming mezzo-soprano, then made her first appearance in India, and received the honour of a double encore. She began with "Dearest and Only Love" from "Boccaccio" and responded with "Killarney." In addition to a voice of fine range, Miss Norman has a pleasing stage-presence, and a captivating manner which will gain for her great popularity. Finally, in the first part of the programme, Mr. Hudson gave some of his inimitably grotesque negro sketches. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an ovation and after each of his contributions he was recalled. Opening the second portion of the entertainment Professor and Madame Steen excelled their previous efforts, and with their card-reading and the coat and rings trick, held the rapt attention of the house. Mr. Steen's pipe-trick caused much speculations as to how it was done. But they are all so neatly performed that the "how and in what manner" cannot possibly be detected. Then Miss Habgood played a caprice on Bohemian airs, and it goes without saying that she was again encored. Miss Norman sang "Because of Thee" and in response to the encore, "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Concluding the entertainment was what is correctly described as a screaming farce, in which Mr. Hudson and Miss Lillie Linton, a young lady high in favour with local theatre-goers, took part. The audience was made to laugh until it had laughed its fill. It is safe to predict for Mr. Hudson a highly successful stay in Bombay, and if he should not have all his houses so well filled as that on his opening night, he will not receive his deserts. The company is under the experienced management of Mr. Travers Vale.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to wreck the G. I. P. mail from Bombay between the station of Chindwarra and Jubbulpore. Between 10-30 and 11 p.m. the train came to a standstill close to one of the small intervening stations, at which the mail does not usually stop, and the passengers on inquiry found that the engine had run into a stack of sleepers placed across the rails. A search disclosed another set of sleepers not far ahead of the first. Both traps it should be explained were placed just on the Jubbulpore side, and probably it may have been due to the fact of the train slackening speed to run through the roadside station that a disaster was escaped. No damage was done, and after about an hour's detention the train went on again. It is certainly remarkable how frequent comparatively speaking are these diabolical attempts on the section between Jubbulpore and Bhusawal : there have been more instances there in recent years than on the whole of the rest of the Indian Railway system. When the scene of the plot has been laid lower down in the Tapti country where there ts a Bhil populaton it has been possible to assign a reason for the outrage. In one instance where the mail narrowly escaped being thrown over a declivity with a fall which would have smashed the carriages to match wood, the motive was almost certainly plunder. But this attempt of Sunday night takes place on the borders of the Jubbulpore and Narsingpur districts where the population is as quiet and well-disposed as in any part of India ; and why moreover should the wreckers have doubled the risk of detection by putting up their barrier in the immediate vicinity of a station ?

Mr. W. C. Benett, whose return to India has taken the administration somewhat by surprise, is to be received back into the arms of the N.-W. P. Secretariat ; and in consequence Mr. T. W. Holderness, who is now too senior to fill the third Secretaryship except at a loss to himself, moves out to a District. It is understood that Mr. Holderness will be posted to Bareilly ; and that Mr. J. Macpherson, who has just taken over that district from Mr. Hewett, will return to Philibhit.

The *Turkestan Gazette* learns from a trustworthy source that the Chinese Government intend extending their telegraph line to Kashgar, and it remarks that when this is done the only break in communication across Asia will be between Kashgar and Osh. It advocates the construction of this link by Russia, as such a line would prove highly profitable. The writer is not, perhaps, aware that already there is only a narrow gap between the Indian telegraphs and those of China, the wire at Bhamo being less than 200 miles from the Chinese terminus in the Yunnan Province. The extension from either side could be carried out in a few months, and the wonder is that the English Foreign Office have not brought about this connection long ago. China would benefit greatly by a through wire, as the traffic would naturally follow the land route in preference to that by cable across the Bay of Bengal and through the Straits.

A curious case came before the Assistant Commissioner of Murree for hearing on the 17th instant, when a Gunner of the Murree Depot was charged with "trespass" and "mischief." From the particulars it would appear that some days ago the culprit went to the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Depot and asked him for permission to train his horse. The Sergeant refused, but the Gunner being anxious for a ride went to the stable and told the syce he had authority to take out the animal. The man then took the animal for a gallop and only returned when captured and brought back by the Military Police. It was then found that the horse had sustained some injuries, and the soldier was put in the guard-room. The complainant was anxious that the case should be tried by the civil authorities, and gave information to the police. The soldier admitted the offence, and stated he only did it for a "lark.' The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10.

The East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 14th of October, were Rs. 9,86,551. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,13,918. Increase, Rs. 72,633. Miles open for the week ended 14th of October, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 14th of October, 1893, Rs. 613. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 507. Increase, Rs. 46. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 14th of Oct., 1893, Rs. 1,25,42,693. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 14th of Oct., 1892, Rs. 1,14,72,730. Increase, Rs. 10,69,963.

The D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 14th of October, were Rs. 22,980. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 20,786. Increase, Rs. 2,194. Miles open for the week ended 14th of October, 1893, 161-2/5. Correspondidg week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 14th October, 1893, Rs. 142. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 129. Increase, Rs. 13. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 14th October, 1893, Rs. 3.22,951. From 1st July, 1892, to 14th October, 1892, Rs. 2,79,506. Increase, Rs. 43,445.

The Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 14th of Oct., were Rs. 5,208. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,359. Decrease, Rs. 151. Miles open for the week ended 14th of Oct., 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the week ended 14th of Oct., 1893, Rs. 234. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 241. Decrease, Rs. 7. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 14th of October, 1893, Rs. 68,482. From 1st July, 1892, to 14th October, 1892, Rs. 72,839. Decrease Rs 4,357.

We have seen how the high charges on the Sind-Peshin Railway have saved the *kafilas* from extinction, traders from Afghanistan still marching their camels through the Bolan or by other routes to Sind, observes the *Pioneer*. Similarly, in Central Asia the merchants, having tried the Trans-Caspian Railway, are reverting to the old order of things. The Khivan traders, for example, have resolved to send their goods, destined for Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, by way of Orenburg, the old caravan route ; but the reason they give is that long delays occur on the rail, amounting in some cases to five and six weeks. The Russian Government will, therefore, be stimulated to build the proposed Uralsk-Kungrad Railway, but unless this is extended to Chharjui on the Oxus it would scarcely pay.

One great advansage of placing the new battalion of Khas Gurkhas (late 9th Bengal Infantry) at Lansdowne will be that they can always be moved into the plains or sent on service without having to be replaced. Kaladanda, as Lansdowne was formerly called, lies on the outer range of hills north of Bijnour, and has no strategic importance whatever. It is a cantonment pure and simple, created first of all to accommodate the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas, who fared badly on the site given them near their 1st Battalion at Sitoli. Then the Garhwal Rifles were sent there. It is roomy and healthy with a good supply of fuel and water, and though the British officers may feel somewhat lonely they are no worse off than their fellows at Bakloh. Lansdowne is nearer to the plains, too, than any other Gurkha cantonment, but the road up the hill wants improvement, as it is now passible only for pack animals. It would certainly seem advisable to have three battalions placed there, which can be used at the shortest notice on an emergency without the militaty auhhorites having to take any thought about sending other troops to hold the cantonment. The depots of the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, Garhwal Rifles and Khas Gurkhas, would be sufficient to look after the place, thus setting free at least 2,400 men for employment on service whether within or beyond our frontier. Lansdowne is only a few marches from the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the Gurkhas could be railed rapidly either to the north-west through Saharanpur or south-eastwards through Bareilly, accordingly as their presence might be required. The only possible objection that can be raised is that new lines will have to be built at Lansdowne, but this applies to all other existing cantonments in the Himalayas. Gurkhas must be stationed in the hills, and as the 9th (Khas) are linked with the 39th (Garhwal Rifles) they should go to their regimental centre.

From the 21st to the 27th instant, 3 Europeans 6 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 263 Hindus and 30 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 309 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 333. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 124 from fevers, 22 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum.

The Lord Mayor's show, on the 9th instant, promises to be an attractive one. In addition to the usual features of the cavalcade it is expected that the Grocers, the Stationers, the Loriners, the Framework Knitters, and the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers Companies will impart much colour and interest intothe proceedings. The Grocers' Company will make especial effort in honour of their past master, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Dimsdale, and it is the first time for probably a hundred years that this guild has taken part in a municipal display. As Mr. Alderman Tyler will become Lord Mayor and Master of the Stationers' Company on the same day this guild will also take a conspicuous part in the day's festivity. The Loriners' Company has someone to honour in the person of their Upper Warden Elect (Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Moore), while it is fully expected the Framework Knitters will make a bold show. If the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers take part in the procession, it will probably mean the addition of one, if not two bands of picked musicians. The route taken by the municipal cavalcade will be through Cornhill, King William-street, and Queenhithe (the Lord Mayor's ward), and other parts of the city.

After referring to the affectionate attachment that existed between the late Mr. David James and his relatives and closest friends, "The Jewish Chronicle" states that the deceased actor, though not ostentatiously pious, remained strongly attached to his ancestral faith, and found frequent opportunities for attending Divine Service. It is known that he always travelled with a Tallis and Mezuza, and even that the Sabbath candles were always lighted in his house. Before his health broke down, his "Jahrzeits" and the Day of Atonement invariably found him in Synagogue. Last year he wershipped on "Yom Kippur" at the Bryanston-street Synagogue, and only the painful illness to which he succumbed prevented him from being again in his place this year. He was married twice. Mr. James, it is added, left special instructions that he should be buried according to Jewish rites. At his death-bed prayers were read by the Watcher in attendance, the Rev. S. J. Roco, who was a frequent visitor to the invalid during the last days of his life, having promised Mrs. James that the prayers for the dying should be offered at the moment of dissolution. Owing to Mr. James dying on the Festival, Mr. Roco was personally unable to carry out his promise. The "tahara" was performed on Tuesday evening by the honorary lavadores of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.

On account of the Court mourning, life at Fredensborg has this year been quieter than usual, and no festivities have taken place. It is known that the Czar, being a thorough family man, prefers staying in Fredensborg to any other pleasure, and all reports agree that this year he has enjoyed himself as much as ever. The "Lokal Anzeiger" learns some interesting particulars of the manner in which the day is passed at Fredensborg. The Royal party generally rise very early and breakfast at eight. Then a constitutional is taken in the castle park. At 10 the Czar retires to his apartments to work. At one o'clock they lunch together, and at seven in the evening there is a family dinner in the Cupola Saloon, to which some guests are generally invited. During the dinner either the band of the Royal Guards plays, or the one of eighty men belonging to the Royal yacht Polestar. At ten tea is taken in the Queen's apartments, and the Queen, who is an excellent musician, generally plays with her daughter, the Empress. This programme is only changed on Sundays. On this day the Russian Imperial couple go by special train to Copenhagen to attend Divine service in the Russian church, and the Princess of Wales goes by the same train to the English church. The illustrious guests then generally take lunch on the yacht Polestar, and return about four to Fredensborg. Every day when the weather is fine long excursions are made round about Fredensborg.

The Recorder of Manchester describes "glove fights" as "a difficult subject to deal with." At the same time he has, for the guidance of the Grand Jury, explained the law of the matter. In football and cricket men often cause each other serious injuries, but no one has said that these contests, as ordinarily conducted, or even fencing or single-stick exercises, are unlawful. On the other hand, every fight, whether with gloves or without, in which the object and intent of each party is to subdue the other by violent blows, has in the eye of the law, a direct tendency to a breach of the peace. Nor is it material whether such a fight is a hostile fight, begun and continued in anger, or a fight for a money prize or other advantage. As to the spectators, if they knew the proceedings to be unlawful, all will be equally guilty. But it might be that what was originally intended to be a harmless contest became an unlawful assault. In that case, according to Mr. West's charge to the Manchester Grand Jury, those who continue to take part in or aid the contest become liable to be put on their trial.

Considerable surprise, a Madrid correspondent says, was caused in Madrid, when the English and all the European papers reached that city, and it was found that they did not contain any accounts of the battle at Melilla. Everybody knew that the telegraph lines were in excellent condition and that all the correspondents of newspapers and agencies abroad had lodged at the Central Office in Madrid hundreds of telegrams, long before midnight. All these telegrams are now known to have been detained for several hours by the Press Censor at the Ministry of the Interior, who cannot be made to understand that the internationol postal treaties only recognise the right of a Continental Government to suppress telegrams, and to reimburse the value of the same, but do not recognise any right to detain telegrams for several hours, inflicting damage to the senders without any compensation. All Press telegrams and business telegrams containing political news are sent up from the telegraph office to the Ministry of the Interior, where they are made to wait until the officials translate and submit them to the Minister. Sometimes they are even tampered with, if unpalatable news is trusted to the Spanish wires. The Spanish provincial Press suffered the same treatment by order of the Government.

The Hausa Association, which was founded some time since in memory of the late Rev. John Alfred Robinson, the well-known Church Missionary in Western Africa, have issued a prospectus descriptive of the objects and method of the Association, which aims at continuing the work of Mr. Robinson, mainly by providing for a scholarly and scientific study of the Hausa language. Hausa has been described as the "lingua franca" of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the Pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region has lately been secured to British influence by treaties and international agreements. It is estimated that not less than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character.

There was a welcome decline in the deaths from diphtheria in London the week the mail left. The fatal cases numbered only 74, whereas in the previous week they were 96, the highest weekly number on record. But the total is still more than double the average for the week, calculated on the last 10 years, which is only 31. In the 32 other large towns of England and Wales only 14 deaths from diphtheria were recorded last week. Apart from this disease, the health of London is exceptionally good. The cases of scarlet fever have again decreased, and small-pox proved fatal last week in only one instance ; while the death-rate is below the average for the large towns. Few foreign cities have lately been so healthy as London ; the majority of those from which returns are received having had higher death-rates.

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The choice of the Press and of the public has been the choice of Government, in the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., to the seat on the Bombay High Court bench rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Telang. Mr. Ranade's appointment, which we announced on Tuesday last, has been officially published in the *London Gazette*, and dates from the 1st instant. He will probably take his seat on the bench with the Chief Justice on the re-opening of the High Court on the 13th instant, being relieved by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Registrar on the Appellate Side, in his office of Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Mr. Ranade's appointment, we have reason to believe, has been due to the strong recommendation of H. E. Lord Harris, with whom he has been brought in frequent contact in his capacity as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and who has had occasion to form a good opinion of his abilities. There can be no doubt that Mr. Ranade's abilities are of a high order, which has been amply shown in the manner in which he discharged his duties as Senior Fellow of the Elphinstone College after obtaining his M.A. degree ; as Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College ; as Assistant Reporter to the High Court ; as acting Presidency Magistrate at Bombay ; as Judge of the Small Causes Court, at Bombay, and at Poona; as Law Lecturer in the Deccan College ; as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ; and as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council on several occasions.

On the occasion of the presentation of a farewell address, at the Framji Cowasjee Institute, to Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., then about to retire from the post of Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, that gentleman, in his reply, spoke of Mr. Ranade as one of the brightest ornaments the College had produced, and of his "wonderful intellect" and "comprehensive mind." Old students who attended Mr. Ranade's lectures as Senior Fellow and Assistant Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, still refer in enthusiastic terms to his rare powers of teaching and his informing mind. During one College vacation he was said to have laid under contribution all the works on History, then in the College Library, and to have embodied the results of his reading in his lectures to his pupils in such a remarkable manner that they attracted the attendance of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, and of some of the Professors of the College at those lectures. Instances are mentioned to show that he is gifted with a retentive memory so far that, after reading a book, he could write out the best part of its contents with the greatest facility.

The late Mr. Justice Telang was appointed to the bench at the age of thirty-nine, and was said to be the youngest judge in this country. Mr. Ranade is fifty-one years of age, having been born in 1842. On his leaving the Elphinstone College, he joined the service in May, 1866, as acting Marathi Translator in the Educational Department at Poona. While thus engaged, he was in June, 1866, appointed Karbhari at Akalkot, and Nyayadhisha (*i.e.* judge) at Kolhapore in August, 1867. In March of the following year, he was nominated to act as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College ; and while continuing to discharge the duties of that office in a manner which satisfied the Director of Public Instruction, he was in October, 1868, appointed Assistant Professor of English Literature in the College. In June, 1869, Mr. Ranade was appointed Assistant Reporter to the High Court for about four months, after which he reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. From March to June 1871, Mr. Ranade acted as Third Magistrate of Police at Bombay ; and from June to September of the same year he acted as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, reverting after each of these occasions to his substantive appointment as Assistant Professor of English Literature. Like the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Ranade served terms as an Advocate of the High Court by attending for a year on the Appellate Side, and another year on the Original Side of the Court, and then passed his examination as an Advocate before a board of examiners appointed by the Chief Justice. Mr. Ranade did not stop in Bombay to practise as an Advocate of the Court, as Mr. Telang did. In November, 1871, and again in May, 1872, we find him discharging temporarily the duties of First-class Subordinate Judge at Poona. In June, 1872, he was appointed Second-class Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagherry district ; but in February of the following year, he was confirmed as First-class Subordinate Judge at Poona, and was invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of subordinate courts in the Poona Districts as might be referred to him by the judge of that district. From that period till July 1877 Mr. Ranade had most arduous work to go through, for, in addition to his own, he was placed at times in charge of the Subordinate Judge's courts at Khed, Vadgaon, Talegaon, and Patas. In January, 1878, he discharged the duties of Subordinate Judge at Nasik, and was in charge of the current duties of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola and Sinnar. In the following year he was transferred to Dhulia, and in 1880 was for a short time in charge of the District Judge's office in Khandesh. From January to March, 1881, we had Mr. Ranade again in Bombay as acting Presidency Magistrate, after which he went back to Poona as First-class Subordinate Judge. In August, 1881, he was appointed Subordinate Judge under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act to inspect and supervise the lower courts in the districts of Poona and Sattara. He was in February, 1884, appointed permanently to the post of Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, and was for three months in the succeeding year in charge of the duties of Law Lecturer in the Deccan College. In April, 1886, Mr. Ranade did valuable service as member of a committee appointed for the purpose of examining expenditure, whether imperial or provincial, and reporting to the Government of India what economies were practical therein. It was probably for these services that he was in February, 1887, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Having acted for some time as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Mr. Ranade was in May, 1887, confirmed as Special Judge under the Act, retaining a lien on his appointment as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona. Both in the time of Lord Reay and of Lord Harris, Mr. Ranade was frequently selected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to give Government the benefit of his varied experience in revenue matters. He has been an active worker in the interests of the Prarthana Samaj at Bombay, and on some occasions he specially came down to Bombay to preside and deliver addresses at the annual inauguration of the Samaj. As remarked before, Mr. Ranade's appointment as a judge of the High Court is certain to give satisfaction to the native community generally. Assuming that neither the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta nor Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee would accept the vacant seat on the High Court bench, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* wrote the other day :—"There is no other qualified person to grace the bench than our distinguished friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahadhev Govind Ranade. It is superfluous to gild gold, they say. And it is superfluous to say aught in praise of the profound learning, great legal experience, albeit in a different plane, and immense district lore, tempered by wide philosophic reflections, of Mr. Ranade. As we observed a fortnight ago, he was the sole rival of the brilliant Mr. Telang. Had Mr. Ranade chosen to practise as an advocate, he would have earned a name and fame as good as Mr. Telang's. But he chose the official career and extinguished himself. He may be less known in the city. But no official on this side or on the other, who has come into close contact with him, has ever failed to acknowledge the vast and many-sided abilities of Mr. Ranade. We do not exaggerate when we say that he is one of those rare intellects which is to be met with once in an age—gigantic, as Sir Alexander Grant more than once called it. Were a plebiscite to be taken in the matter, we stake our reputation of journalistic propeecy that he would be the one native gentleman who would head the poll."

VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

(FROM A DAMAUN CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Oct. 29.

The affairs of the Damaun district having been found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and frequent complaints having been made to the proper authorities, his Excellency the Governor, Lieut.-Colonel Senhor Souza e Feyo, requested the Governor-General to pay a visit to Damaun so as to enable him to judge for himself regarding the administration of the colony. Accordingly his Excellency Senhor Conselheiro Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, went to Damaun on the 17th September last, and after spending about five busy weeks, left on the 24th October, 1893. His Excellency spent a week in the Governor's Palace, visiting several places of interest, conferring with the Governor on important administrative questions, and receiving visits from the leading gentlemen of the town. His Excellency was invited to attend a solemn thanksgiving meeting for his safe arrival at Damaun at the Cathedral of the Diocese, and a select choir of boys chanted the usual hymn, when the chief functionaries of State and leading citizens were also present. On hearing that the administrative and forest departments of the Nagar-Avely Purgana were grossly mismanaged, the Governor-General proceeded there. The people represented their grievances regarding ill-treatment received by them. His Excellency encamped at the village of Silvassa, in which there are several magnificent new bungalows built by Government. Here a special commission was appointed, consisting of five gentlemen, two of whom were telegraphed for from Goa, one being the Government Attorney of Bardez, (nominated president) the other being the Chief Forest Officer. This commission went thoroughly into the forest administration and suggested several modes of improving the department. Another efficient commission was nominated to overhaul the working of the Municipality of Damaun, which was reported to be in a state of chaos. A report having been submitted, it is expected that many reforms would be introduced into the system of sanitation and accounts. Here is a tribe known as the *varlis*, who are the hereditary farmers in the Nagar-Avely Purgana, who, owing to some misunderstanding, were deprived of their holdings, but on a representation being made, his Excellency the Governor-General promised to redress their grievances. Several petitions regarding malpractices in the administration of the State being presented, his Excellency went through them with the help of the heads of the departments, and held out hopes of reforms, the chief being a reduction of taxes, and complete restoration of peace and tranquillity. On his return on the 17th Oct., from the Purgana, his Excellency was received in Damaun with all the honours due to his exalted position, arches being put up for a quarter of a mile on the road leading to the city, the whole populace turning out to have a sight of their chief. Salutes were fired from the old citadel, and the people let off crackers and displayed other tokens of respect to their distinguished visitor. Flags and banners were freely hung up in all parts of the town, giving it a gay appearance.

An important mercantile deputation, headed by Senhor Diogenes Mascarenhas and Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Cowasjee, landed proprietors, waited upon the Governor-General, and urged the abolition of duties, which brought no adequate revenue to the State and proved a curse to the subjects. His Excellency after attentively listening to the reasons urged by the deputation, promised to devote his best attention to the subject, and submit his views to the Portuguese Government at home.

On the following day, (18th Oct.) at 8 p.m., the old Portuguese fort as well as all the boats in the harbour (including country craft,) were beautifully lit up, several hundreds of Chinese lanterns and native *buttees* being exhibited thereon, which presented a picturesque view. An immense crowd assembled on the river side to witness the illuminations made in honour of his Excellency. Several people got into boats and sailed up and down the river, often cheering the Viceroy, who graciously responded by waving his handkerchief.

The festivities were wound up by a grand evening party given to his Excellency on the 23rd October, when with the help of a subscription got up at the instance of Mr. Sorabji M. Cowasji, Senhor D. Mascarenha, Dr. Moniz, Dr. Lobo, and Senhor F. Jacob, the principal civil and military officers, including the leading citizens, and Mr. Judge and Mr. Clerk, Frontier Salt Inspectors in the service of the British Government, the inhabitants did honour to their illustrious visitor, Senhor Conselheiro Raphael de Andrade, in the palace of the local Governor. There were Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians, invited to participate in the manifestation of joy on the occasion. The Governor-General's health was duly proposed and most enthusiastically received. His Excellency responded in an eloquent speech, heartily thanking the people of Damaun for the honour done him and the cordiality shown him, undertaking to do all in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of the people. The party broke up soon after midnight, heartily pleased with the festivities of the evening.

On the 24th October, his Excellency departed from Damaun for Bombay en route to Goa. At 7 p.m., a guard-of-honour was provided for the occasion in front of the Governor's Palace, and a vast concourse of people assembled on the road leading to the railway station. As the party passed, the guard presented arms, the military band playing a suitable air, fire-works on an extensive scale were also let off. They travelled to the station by tongas lent by Senhor D. Mascarenhas, and palkis, and were profusely garlanded with flowers. The station was also decorated with flowers and ever-greens, and tastefully lit up for the occasion. Here a most cordial parting took place, his Excellency shaking hands with those present on the station.

The happy results of this long official visit of the Governor-General were mainly due to the energy and foresight of his Excellency the Governor of Damaun and Lieut.-Col. Senhor Souza e Feyo to whom the people tendered their best thanks for his trouble in this behalf.

It should be added that before leaving, his Excellency accompanied by his staff, and the Governor and his lady and many Portuguese families paid a visit to Mr. Sorabjee M. Cowasjee and his family, who received their distinguished visitor with all due honour, and after exchanging friendly civilities, the party left, much pleased with the Parsee's manner of showing hospitalities to their guests, and from here proceeded to the railway station.

THE EXAMINATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since several of your correspondents have suggested that the University authorities should alter the procedure in the LL.B., and the L.M. and S. Examinations and adopt the suggestions made by them that there should be one paper set each day, may I be allowed to suggest to the powers that be, that a similar arrangement should also be made with regard to the High Court Pleader's (or Subordinate Judge's) and the District Pleader's Examinations wherein also two papers are set each day. No doubt ; it is well-known that these are very stiff and difficult examinations, and hence the authorities should be kind enough to change the programme of two papers a day to that of one a day, thereby giving the poor candidates the opportunity of having to them some few hours to go through the pages and refresh their memory. In the High Court and the District Pleader's Examinations, each paper consists at least of two subjects, *e. g.*, there is one paper for Hindu and Mahomedan Law, one paper for the Law of Registration Stamps, &c., and so on. Consequently taking this into consideration, at least, some few hours should be granted to the candidates to hurry over and go through here and there the subjects. Hoping this suggestion will meet with a due and favorable consideration from the powers that be, and that the old procedure be quashed and the one suggested be adopted.—Yours, &c.,

S. A. M.

The abolition of the claque, or band of hired applauders, who do so much to spoil the enjoyment of playgoers in Paris, is not the only reform that Madame Sarah Bernhardt, with characteristic energy, intends to introduce during her management of the Renaissance Theatre. All who are familiar with Parisian playhouses have had occasion to complain of the innumerable petty extortions of those licensed harpies, the "ouvreuses" or boxkeepers. At the Renaissance, under Madame Sarah, the ouvreuse will find for her ingenious exactions. As in the better class of London houses, there will be civil attendants in uniform, who will provide programmes, and take charge of coats, hats, and umbrellas without charge. Nor is this all, for the customary fees for booking seats will also be done away with. At the Theatre Francais the price of a stall is six francs, but it costs eight francs if booked beforehand. Madame Sarah has determined that there shall be no tax on patrons who come early with their money, and indeed she is seriously contemplating the desirability of offering them a reduction.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, when Mr. Kharsetjee Rastamjee Cama took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new corresponding member was announced:—Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., District Pleader, Chupra, Behar.

The following presents were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch—Journal for 1892, Vol. XII, No. 43. From Nederlandsch—Indie Bijdragen Tot de, Taal-laud-En Volkenkunde. From Dr. Paul Topinard, Paris, De L'evolution Des, Molaires, yet Premolaires, Chez, Les Primates.

A paper on "The Aghoris and Aghorapanthis," was then read by Mr. H. W. Barrow, Bombay, of which the following is an abstract:—

The three MSS. volumes of the late Mr. Edward Tyrrell Leith's "Notes on the Aghoris and Cannibalism in India," which the Council of this Society entrusted to me for collation, are, almost without exception, written in pencil, and a good deal of the writing is already faded and difficult to decipher. By far the greater portion of the papers relates to the subject of human sacrifice and of cannibalism in India, and contains a vast amount of information thereon. As far as possible, however, I have left that subject untouched, and confined myself to the study of the question of the Aghori or Aghorapanthi sect.

For two reasons, I have in every instance cited the authorities for all the facts stated—*firstly*, on account of the perishable nature of these records; and *secondly*, to satisfy the doubts of those who are of opinion that the Aghori or Aghorapanthi is a myth, or who think, to quote the words of one of our most entertaining and learned local historians, that "the cannibal and the Aghori are the creation of acute famine . . . . in the primary sense of the words . . . they have never existed nor do exist in India," and that even in the most circumstantial cases that have been brought to light, neither date nor place has been quoted.

The data upon which I have proceeded consists of random entries jotted down, as information was received from day to day by Mr. Leith on any subject connected with human sacrifice, cannibalism, and the doings of the Aghorapanthis. Consequently the facts set forth below are found scattered here and there through the three volumes; and in order to group the various points dealt with in something like order and to marshal them into successive array and continuity, I have had to go through the volumes several times.

Leyden in his Language and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations (*see* Asiatic Researches, Vol X, p. 203) observed that it was surprising the singular customs of the Aghorapanth as an anthropophagy in Bengal and other parts of India had not been investigated, for that these people eat human flesh, was a fact which could not be easily called in question. It was probably these observations, together with certain strange facts communicated verbally to Mr. Leith by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, which induced Mr. Leith to apply himself to the study of this little understood subject. In any case, when some years ago he settled himself to the work, he found that although much was known regarding cannibalism in India, scarcely any recent information was on record regarding Aghoris and Aghorapanthis until he had gone through immense trouble in corresponding with those best calculated to possess information on the matter, including many distinguished officers of the Civil Service in India, military officers in political employ, native officers of rank in the service of feudatory States, as well as with Pandits and other learned Indian gentlemen. He received most willing and courteous atttention from those to whom he applied, however, and by means of the assistance thus rendered, was at length enabled, not only to gather together a mass of really reliable information regarding the past and present doings of the Aghorapanthis, but to converse with two of them in Benares and Allahabad, and to have other Aghorapanthis examined on his behalf elsewhere, and to elicit from their own lips many curious details which usually are quite hidden from the view of the outside world. He ascertained that not only is this sect numerous in Benares and other parts of India, but that within recent years some of them have been seen in the streets of Bombay, in the burning ghaut at Nassick and in different quarters of Western India, notably on Girnar and Abu. It appearss, moreover, that, in 1885, Mr. Kedernath Basu, the learned editor of the *Berhampur Universe* and one of the most valued corresponding members of this Society, wrote to Mr. Leith expressing the hope that Government would make searching enquires into what he designated "the black deeds connected with the Aghoris," though he added that he did not think much good could be done in the matter unless those enquiries were secret.

There are some well executed photographs of Jamnaram, one of the Aghorapanthis examined by Mr. Leith at Allahabad, contained in the Album of this Society's Library, and I may add that, in April last, I heard from Surgeon-Major Kanoba R. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon of Tanna, that he had recently discharged an Aghorapanthi from Tanna Jail. Although there are differences of opinion as to whether the *Veda* authorised or abrogated human sacrifice, or whether it was introduced in later times by authors of works like the *Kalika purana* (*rudhiradhyaya*, or the bloody chapter), the sanction to such sacrifice and to the sale of man's flesh is conveyed in unmistakable terms in the (Tantra) Kalika Purana where it is written: "For this reason the wise should offer (human) head besmeared with blood (literally, red head) in oblation, and (human) flesh in homa, and in *bhojya*, or food offering. In chapter V of the *Harshacharita* there is the following passage:—"In a different quarter the princess had begun to sell human flesh publicly." Again, in the Sanskrit drama of *Malati Madhava* there is this passage: "Human flesh is for sale, unwounded real flesh from the body of a man. Take it, take it!" In this last-mentioned work there is an obvious allusion to the Aghoris, where Mahadev rescues his mistress from the Aghori Ghanta. Sanskrit authors of the 11th and 12th centuries of the Christian era constantly accused the Bhils and other hill tribes of being addicted to the sanguinary worship of the Aghori, and it is a fact that the Hindoo sects which practise or practised cannibalism in connection with their religious rites and ceremonies are Aghorapanthis, *Baulls*, and the Vamacharis or Vamis, known also as *Kaulaicharis* or Tantries.

Professor H. H. Wilson in his *Religious Sects of the Hindus*, Vol. I., p. 233, says:—"The original Aghori worship seems to have been that of *Devi* in some of her most terrific forms, and to have required even human victims. . . In imitation of the formidable aspect under which the goddess was worshipped, the appearance of her votary was rendered as hideous as possible, and his wand and water-pot were a staff set with bones and the upper half of a skull." The French writer, M. d'Anville, alludes to the Aghori as "une espece de monstre," and observes it is a curious fact that the *Merdi-chor* or *Merdi-khor* should have been noticed by *Pliny*, *Aristotle*, and *Ctesius* under nearly the same name, *Masti-choras* whilst the Troglodytes of *Herodotus* and some of the people spoken of by *Marco Polo* were akin to them. The author of that extraordinary Persian work, the *Dabistan*, or School of Manners, writing, probably about the middle of the 16th century, gives a brief, but clear, description of Aghoris who practised acts of "atilia," or "Akhori," says the sect originated at Goraknath, and that he saw one of them "singing the customary song" and seated upon a corpse which he ate when it became putrid. M. Thevenot, whose travels were republished in London in 1687, alludes apparently to a community of these cannibals, established at a place which he called Debea in the Broach District; and although his statement has been called in question, Kazi Shabudin, C.IE., formerly Dewan of Baroda, ascertained that there is a tradition still extant, among the people that a colony of cannibals did exist in the village of Walwad, on the Mahi river, a century or two ago. In the early part of this century there were several Aghoripanthis in Baroda, and the remains of a temple dedicated to Aghoraeshwarimata, their tutelary goddess. At the present day there is an Aghori Sthan at a place between Ahmadabad and Kadi. In his *Travels in Western India*, Colonel Todd came across some Aghoris, "the jackal, of their species, and his account of the superstitious dread with which the Kalka shrine on Goonar, and the Aghorapanthis were regarded, exactly coincides with the statements made to Mr. Leith by Gosains of the present day.

That Aghoris, or Aghorapanthis as they are called long continued the terror of the people in different parts of India by the exhibition of their flagrant indecencies and the enormity of their crimes is amply shown by *Shering's Hindu Tribes and Castes*, *Warp's Hindus*. Professor H. H. Wilson's, works, the *Revelations of an Orderly*, the *Topogroyhy of Assam*, *The People of India* (Forbes, Watson and Kaye), *Tod's Travels*, the N.-W. P. *Gazetteer*, Punjab census report of 1881, the *Medical Jusisprudence for India* and the records of law courts. Norman Chevers, in the book last mentioned says that in any other country but India, this sect would be regarded and treated as dangerous maniacs, so intolerable were their misdeeds, that their regular worship was long since suppressed by Government; but among Jogis and the inhabitants of the remote parts of Girnar and Abu, as well, indeed, among many people in Benares and elsewhere, the belief is still prevalent that human victims are sacrificed to this day by Aghorapanthis. The initiation ceremony of the true Aghorapanthi is said to be very terrible and only practised in lonely spots, but the professors of the sect in Benares, Allahabad and other places now-a-days seem to have to content themselves with making the neophyte go through a ceremonial that is made as filthy and loathsome as possible, as set forth in one of the appendices to this paper. In Benares, many old men state that they have seen Aghorapanthis eating dead men's flesh, and affirm that the custom yet prevails, especially among drunken men who will seize upon corpses floating in the water and bite off the flesh. One Aghoripanthi boldly admitted to Mr. Leith in that city that this is a fact, and offered to swallow men's flesh himself. On the 29th December, 1884, one Krishnadas Babaji was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Ishan Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate of Berhampore, Morshidabad district, for committing a public nuisance namely devouring part of a woman's corpse before a number of people at Khagra cremation and bathing ghaut, Berhampore, Mr. Kedernath Basu was a witness for the prosecution in this case. Some Aghoripanthis say that their religion prompts them to the act, and moreover, that if at initiation they refuse to eat dead men's flesh, they would be dismissed by the Guru as unfit for the calling. On occasions when pondering on what the Gurus have ordered them to do, they become frenzied and rush at a corpse in order to taste the flesh. One excuse sometimes offered by an Aghorapanthi is, that by the taste of such flesh he can acquire the knowledge of *jadu* or magic. As a matter of fact, Colonel West, formerly Political Agent, Kathiawar and the Southern Mahratta Country, states that there was a curious case at Kolahapur some years ago, when one of the fraternity was hanged in the jail for murdering a boy whose life was sacrified with a view to the finding of hidden treasure by means of magical incantations. Another horrible case, arising out of mere blood-thirst, is published in the Bombay High Court Reports (3rd October, 1878), from which it will be found that one day in June 1878, a Hindoo boy, aged 12, named Shankar Ramdas, was playing outside the temple of Sitaram Laldas, Nariad, with two other boys, when he was suddenly set upon by one Ranghardas Ramdas, a mendicant from Dwarka, who threw him down, ripped him open, and, according to the poor little victim's dying statement, tore out the boy's entrails and began chewing them. When interrogated by the Magistrate as to whether he had committed the crime in order to perform *Aghor Vidya*, the prisoner said that as the boy was *Vibshan*, he had eaten the flesh; and he added that if he had not been interrupted, he would have eaten all the entrails. The prisoner was convicted, but only sentenced to transportation for life. The High Court, however (West, J., and Pinhey, J) ordered the prisoner to be hanged. Of the monstrous brutality of Aghorapanthis to human remains, the following passages from the records of Indian Law Courts are striking examples:—On 25th March, 1862, Mr. Brodhurst, B.C.S., convicted Deoki Ram Aghori, at Ghazipur, under Sections 270, 297, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment for offering indignity to a human corpse. This filthy wretch was apprehended for dragging part of a putrid body along a public road and throwing the brains about the ground. Now and again he placed his frightful burden on shop-boards, and ate morsels of the flesh, to the distraction of the people. On 11th April, 1882, Ramdayal Aghorapanthi, was convicted by the Magistrate of the Rohtak Court Punjab and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for a similar offence, he having dug up the body of a little girl and devoured part of its flesh. In July, 1884, Mr. Davis, the Assistant Superintendent of Dehra Dun, convicted one Hardyal Aghoripanth of a like outrage, and sentenced him to twenty-two months and a half's imprisonment. He had opened a grave, pulled out the body of a Hindoo girl who had died of small-pox, and carried the remains to his hut, to which they were traced by the deceased's father who was horrified at seeing portions of other corpses lying about. The prisoner pulled out two shrivelled hands and some flesh from his bundle, and in his defence said his Guru had ordered him to collect one hundred hands and one hundred human skulls. He added that, when hungry, he frequently ate men's flesh. On 13th May, 1885, Captain Meade (Political Department) and another gentleman came across a naked man in the bed of a stream near Bhopal, who was feeding off carrion.

The headquarters of the Aghorapanthis appear to have always been at Mount Abu and Girnar. They have such an evil reputation at Girnar that the authorities do not like Europeans to go there without an escort. The Aghoripanthis conceal themselves and live in the jungle and in caves. Mr. Shanahan, formerly of the P. W. D., who a few years ago was the oldest European resident at Abu, visited the remote villages of Oosrut and Shergaum in which latter village no European had been since about 1840. Mr. Shanahan found that the countrypeople have a great horror of the Aghorapanthis, or Waghoris, who are believed to kinnap and murder children and weak, defenceless persons. A Gosain gives much the same account, and it seems that graves have to be guarded in order to prevent Aghorapanthis from disinterring the corpses.

The late Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, of Bombay, who rendered such valuable assistance to the Anthropological Society, saw Aghorapanthis at Nassick in 1880, Rutlam, 1884, and Null Bazaar, Bombay, 1885; and his experience of the one at Nassick was extremely unpleasant. Mr. Deshmukh was attending the funeral of his grandson at the Talkute Ghaut, when he and his party were strongly advised by those who supplied the wood for the fire not to quit the spot until the body was entirely consumed, as otherwise the Aghorapanthi present would snatch away the remains and eat them.

At Benares these objectionable people live at both the burning ghauts, and are supposed to number between one and two hundred. They also frequent the Anahar Nath-ke-takya, or pillow of the head of the Aghorapanthi. The horror with which they are regarded is graphically told by Mr. Kedernath Basu (see Appendix), but the greater number of them, it is obvious, are mere rapacious shameless mendicants, who, by the terror of their attributes, horrible appearance and threats of eating human flesh and filth if their demands are not complied with, still continue to prey upon the credulty of the ignorant or timid. They are believed to hold converse with all the evil spirits frequenting the burning ghats, and a funeral party must be poorly off, or very strongminded which refuses them something. As an instance of the terror with which they are regarded, it may be mentioned that in the Lucknow district they are believed to have the power of inflicting fever on such as refuse to give them alms. On the other hand, their good offices are of value, as in the case of a Zemindar of Muzaffarnagar, who, being at Allahabad, refused to eat a piece of man's flesh offered by an Aghorapanthi. Thereupon the Aghorapanthi threw the flesh at the Zemindar's head where it stuck, and he became so rich afterwards that he had difficulty in storing his wealth.

Other religious devotees disdain to mix with Aghorapanthis, who therefore endeavour to pass themselves off as Gosains or what not. There are many variations of the designation Aghori, though the general term in modern times is Aghorapanthi. According to one authority this should be *Ghori*, a degenerate descendant of the original sect. The Aghorapanthis seem to be divided into two branches, one *Suddha* or pure, and the other *Malin* or dirty, the eaters of abominations. From various causes the practices of Aghoris or Aghorapanthis, Kapalikas, Paramhansas, Bauls and Bahikatbas have been confounded one with another in some instances, and a brief notice of each of these is included in our appendix. The various meanings of the term "Aghori" are held to be, one who is solitary, Separate, Distinct from other men; Ogra, Terrible; Without fear; Sur Bhang; Wammargi, Cowll, &c. All castes can become Aghorapanthis the details of whose doctrines cannot be discussed in public. Notwithstanding the astounding wickedness of their teaching, they claim for them that they are the doctrines of equality and humanity. Indifference to all that is should be the all in all of existence. No one really has a father or mother, "it is all mere accident." If a well comes in one's way, he should walk into it. Celibacy is strictly enjoined, but the *census* returns of 1881 for the Central Provinces and the N.-W. Provinces show that in this respect discipline must be very lax. The Sthans or chief places of abode of the sect are pretty numerous, and a list of these, as well as of the presiding Gurus therein, is given in an appendix. Among those to whom Mr. Leith was most indebted for assistance and information in this matter were: Colonel Barr, formerly Resident, Baroda; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brodhurst, Allahabad; Babu Nadia Chand Dutta; Mr. William Cockburn, formerly of Benares; Mr. Chaina Mull, Octroi Superintendent, Umballa; Major Curzon Wyllie, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana; Mr. Elliot, C.S., Political Department; Mr. P. FitzGerald, Political Department; Sir Michael Filose, H. H. Scindiah's service; Mr. Foreman, C.S., District Judge, Shikarpur; the late Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, of Bombay; Rao Saheb Haridas Viharidas, Diwan of the Junagad State; Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai Vakil, of Bombay; Hari Singh, a cultivator of Benares; Mr. W. Irvinne, B.C.S. Ghazipur; Mr. Denzill Ebbetson, B.C.S.: Mr. Jugendra Nath Roy, of Gazipur (Pleader); Mr. Kedernath Basu, of the Berhampur "Universe"; Captain (now Major) Malcolm Meade, Political Agent, Bhopal; Mr H. Maude, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Porter, B.C.S, Collector of Benares; Mr. Porch, B.C.S.; Pandit Nilkant rao, Deputy Inspector of Schools, H. H. Scindias' terrtory; Prankrishna Rai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree; Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, B.C.S.; Pundit Rama Sankar Misra, Honorary Deputy Collector of Benares; Mr. Shanhan, formerly of the Public Works Department; Kazi Shahbudin, C. I. E., formerly Dewan of Baroda; Major (formerly Captain) R. C. Temple, formerly Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa; Lieutenant Colonel Watson, Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country; Lieut.-Colonel West, Political Agent, Kathiawar, and the following Aghorie:—Bhavanath of Benares, Jamnaram of Allahabad, Bisnarwar Nath of Gazipur, Ramnath Aghori, Raghunathdas of the Ramnandi Sect, and Bhagwandas Bbairagi.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Barrow for his very valuable and interesting paper and the customary compliments to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

"FIAT experimentum in corpore vili" While dilating on the evils of abuse of opium the fanatics are careful to ignore its virtues. Against exposure to tropical sun and rain, night damps and dews, severe fatigue, privation of food, malaria, &c., opium is a sovereign prophylactic to the Asiatic traveller and militaire, to whom its portable nature also commends it. Our Indian troops are frequently compelled, in mountain campaigning, to endure serious hardships; severe fatigue on scanty rations, perhaps followed by passing the night on bleak mountains, thousands of feet above sea level, with no shelter, exposed to a piercing wind; and next to no fuel available for the camp fire, or to pouring rain, without, it must be remembered, the hot tea and tots of rum dealt out to the European soldier. Or again in forcing their way through dense, steamy, malarious forests, as in Burmah; accompanied by frequent alarms and skirmishes, either under a blazing sun, or under torrents of rain; on arrival, the camp having to be demarcated, tents pitched, or shelters erected, fuel hunted for, fires made, food prepared, followed by picket and sentry-go for the night. All this means extreme hard work and strain, or rather hard werk accompanied by strain on the nervous system. The effect of prohibiting opium would therefore be, as regards the indigenous army, much that of prohibiting spirits and tobacco to the English soldier under the same circumstances, when absolutely necessary to his well-being; the result in both cases certain mutiny at the most inconvenient possible conjuncture.

EUROPEAN FALLACIES.

The reason that opium-eating, or opium-smoking, has acquired more or less a bad name with people in general in European countries is that—

Firstly, Europeans know very little about the nature of the drug except that it is a poison;

Secondly, Europeans have always been wine, beer, or spirit drinkers from prehistoric times, and therefore do not require other stimulants, excepting, perhaps, tobacco;

Thirdly, such few Europeans as take to opium have either been, like De Quincey, originally serious wine and spirit drinkers, and have, as a new enjoyment, superadded opium to the fous leporum," or have commenced the habit with a view of overcoming their craving for alcohol.

So long as they take opium moderately and abstatn from alcohol they find great relief, but being naturally prone to excess they are apt to increase their doses of opium, as they have previously come to increase their draughts of wine and spirits. Again, many European opium-eaters do not altogether abandon alcohol for opium, but take both, or take them turn and turn about, sometimes drinking wine or spirits to excess, then reverting to opium, which methods are fatal, being a burning of the candle at both ends, more especially as they are usually copious tobacco smokers.

It has thus come to be commonly supposed, and even to be asserted as a known fact, that opium cannot be taken without causing a sort of monomania for the drug, whereas its moderate use, *per se*, in the absence of other stimulants such as alcohol (for tobacco hardly counts) no more necessitates or implies taking more and more of it in an increasing ratio than the taking of half a bottle of wine per diem necessitates the taking of a whole bottle, and this becoming two bottles, or the smoking of one cigar producing a craving for two, three, four, five, and six per diem. Of course there are plenty of instances of this happening, but it is no foregone conclusion either in the case of alcohol or opium. I was informed, during a stay I made in Teheran in 1866, that a certain rather aristocratic-looking old "Mirza" whom I had noticed walking up and down every morning in the Residency garden was over one hundred years of age; that he had always taken a pill of opium every morning on rising, and a cup of wine the last thing at night. I have seen men of seventy who looked older. Add to this that "Est modus in rebus." European opium-eaters have not the methodical ways of the Oriental, as to whom opium, whether smoked or eaten even to a certain extent in excess, may be said according to any amount of unbias ed testimony, medical andotherwi se, to be less injurious than alcohol.

TEMPERANCE AND EXCESS.

Oriental opium eaters, like European alcohol takers, form various "categories." Some few take opium at any hour of the day or night, on the "alcoolisme des gens du monde" principle (as to which a French writer discourses learnedly, showing how a gentleman without being ever intoxicated or "off his base," can manage to be always more or less under alcoholic influence from morning till night). Next comes the class of ordinarily moderate, but perhaps occasionally excessive, habitual opium takers; those consume it at fixed hours, usually in the evening after their work is done. Thirdly those who take opium only occasionally, or when they are ill; while the immense majority of at least 70 per cent. never take it at all, because they cannot afford it, resorting to "ganja, bhang, chenus," &c., which they can often manage to manufacture for themselves.

Setting aside its effects, when abused, on the nervous system, which are no worse and no better than the effects, when abused, of alcohol, one thing is certain—namely, that opium does not, like drink, lead to brawling and violence. Opium eaters are quiet, meditative, reasonable men; they may become hypochondriacal or peevish in the absence of the stimulant, but are, for the most part, merely taciturn and apathetic until the hour for taking their dose arrives, after which they brighten by, remaining genial and conversational, sometimes brillant, until a late hour. In the course of extensive travels in Persia, Khorassan, Asiatic Turkey, &c., and in North-West India, all opium-eating and opium-producing countries, I have had most exceptional facilities for observation, travelling as I did, almost invariably on horseback, sometimes alone, sometimes with caravans, always lodging in caravanserais, often residing in them for weeks; yet I have never been able to distinguish any of the opium-eaters with wrecked constitutions the fanatics are always talking about, and I have never known any travellers or residents in those countries who had done so; yet I have known a great many. It is, indeed, quite possible to see a sickly-looking man occasionally swallowing a pill of opium or smoking it, just as weakly-looking men in Europe may be seen drinking wine or spirits, but this proves nothing.

Now this cannot be said of alcohol, it being the easiest thing in the world to distinguish hard drinkers "un peu partout" among the population of our larger cities. I can recollect no instance in Western—*i. e.*, Turkish, Persian, or Indian—Asiatic history, of any even the most despotic Sovereigns, Shahs, or Padishahs prohibiting opium, although their edict against wine, spirits, "bouza" (bouza: a kind of beer made without hops), and even tobacco would fill volumes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE Czar generally takes the initiative in all his excursions and drives from Fredensborg, and is nearly always surrounded by a crowd of little Russian, Greek, and Danish Princes and Princesses, who adore their uncle Alexander. Sometimes he enters a confectioner's shop with them or a toy-shop and lets them choose what they like, to their great delight, and that of the proprietor. The Czar lives very simply. He walks about the streets of the town, plainly dressed, accompanied only by the Royal Princesses. He enters the first shop he may happen to pass, either to make purchases or to take some refreshment. This has made the Czar very popular in Copenhagen. As usual, the Czar has made a considerable number of purchases at jewellers' shops, and given Danish artists large orders. The jewellery is intended mostly for presents, especially amongst the police. The latter have during the Czar's stay, a very hard time of it, as they have to watch sharply every stranger, and all ships and railway trains have to be thoroughly examined. The Copenhagen police would not be able to do all this without the assistance of the Russian secret police agents, who are there during the Czar's visit. In spite of this, however, his visit is always awaited with the greatest pleasure in police circles, for their trouble is richly repaid by the large sums of money given them, and the valuable presents, such as rings, scarf-pins, watches, and chains. Twice a week the Czar's courier arrives from St. Petersburg, and on these evenings the Czar works till late at night. Pedestrians in Fredensborg can then see the light burning nearly all night in the Czar's room, and know that it is the Autocrat of All the Russias who is governing his mighty Empire from this little room. On these evenings the little telegraph office at Fredensborg is not closed, but is the whole night at the Czar's disposal.

MEMORIALS OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

IT seems at first a trifle odd that great soldiers should so often be excellent writers. To everybody, save schoolboys, Cæsar's style is delightfully clear-cut. Napoleon was an admirable writer; the Duke of Wellington's despatches are models of lucidity. But, after all, the soldierly essentials of clear-headedness and going straight to the point are essentials in literature also. Count von Moltke, the greatest of recent soldiers, could also wield the pen as well as the sword, although with less success. Still his essays possess a certatn literary merit and will always have an historical interest for students of this century. A good deal, of course, of what is presented in the two volumes under notice is ephemeral in origin and intention. But at the same time it is very interesting to know what was thought of political problems by such a man as Moltke in the early part of the century, especially in the light of later events. Thus if one wants to see how Moltke traced the separation of Belgium from Holland, one will find some sixty pages of history bearing on that matter. A paper on the Western Boundary of Germany is still more interesting, as showing that even in 1841 he had definite ideas and strategical views upon the best boundary between the two nations which were destined years afterwards to fight the question to the bitter end. Like a sturdy Teuton he declared, "Never did France gain an advantage over Germany except by German arms, by the assistance of Germans who denied their own country."

EARLY AUTHORSHIP.

The first article which the Field-Marshall had published under his name after he was appointed on the General's staff was entitled "Holland and Belgium." This was issued in 1831. The Belgium Revolution seemed likely to set all Europe on fire, and ere it was ended an insurrection in Warsaw had broken out. It is obvious that these events must have interested and influenced the clever young officer. The following extract from "Holland and Belgium" will give some idea of Moltke's style. It describes the famous "Spanish Fury" at Antwerp:—

Sancho d'Avila was in command, and under him five thousand Spaniards were gradually assembled. The desire to have a part in the rich booty of Antwerp had brought them together from all quarters. Such was their eagerness that, despite the long march, no one was willing to enjoy anything nutil the city was taken. And the same afternoon the furious troop rushed from the citadel to the fortifications. The Walloonians and Germans hardly waited to shoot off their rifles, took to flight, and left the new walls to the enemy. But the inhabitants of the city, which even then had one hundred thousand residents, and which was so dear to them all, fought and offered a desperate, though vain opposition. Half of the city went up in flames, and all cruelties and excesses which in that age were wont to attend the storming of a city were enacted here in their worst form. The booty was immeasurable. The exchange was converted into a gambling-house, and in one evening common soldiers gambled away ten thousand florins in *Landsknecht* even then a favourite game. Yet in order to keep apart of it, others had their cuirasses and stirrups made of gold. But this robbery was a death-blow to the business of Antwerp. It was a national loss, and the effects were felt throughout Europe. A large number of prominent families, with the ruins of their property, emigrated and fled to Holland, where they did not have to fear such an encounter with the troops of their king.

THE PLEASURES OF PRINT.

The joys and sorrows of a young author were early felt by Moltke, who began to use his pen, as well as his sword, very early in life. In a letter to his mother, dated January, 1831, the young lieutenant says:—

All the sorrows of a young author who is spoiling for a publisher have visited me. Thoroughly impressed by the value of our work, we are astonished to hear the book-sellers talk of unsuccessful ventures, of the depressed condition of the book trade which we had just proposed to add a new impetus by our manuscript. The ingratitude of the man whose fortune has probably been made by our treatise provokes us, and we would withhold our light from the world, did not an impetuous shoemaker, to whom we alloted a lodging-place in the hall of our memory, urge with scientific fervency the publication of so extraordinary a work, although the compensation be only three ducat. Three ducats! I am ashamed to write it down. Three ducats for three hundred years of history, while I receive in journals superficial scribbles paid at the rate of two louis d'ors per sheet. Right humbling is it, indeed. Meanwhile, I doubt not for a moment but that five hundred copies will be sold for review, and I hope that you all will contribute your money towards it, so that a new bonus will follow. Anyhow, the hope of seeing one's self in print in a few days and of being had in all respectable bookshops for six groschen—that decides it, especially when there is a prospect of being further made illustrious by a cutting criticism.

THE CAUSES OF POLAND'S FALL.

In his essay on the internal affairs and social condition of Poland, Moltke seems to see clearly into many of the causes of the unhappy state of that country. Among others, he attributes it to the rise of the greater and the fall of the lesser nobles, to religious discords, to the want of a middle class, the absence of trade, and the condition of the peasant, who vanishes from the history of Poland at an early date:—

As regards the personal condition of the peasant, it may be said that according to German law, only the landed ones were free, and such has had hitherto cultivated and occupied waste lands. It was owing to the great land-owners' need of labour that the rest of the peasants were bound to the soil and could not leave the estate without the lord's permission. But the peasant never belonged to his landlord, he could not be sold. The property could pass into other hands, but the peasant did not have to leave his farm. That there never was a true servitude is principally based upon his ability to possess land and soil. But even the bondage to the soil was lightened by the Polish laws. Two families could move annually and without hindrance from each village; the father of several sons could allot one to service abroad, and arts and sciences were declared free. There were indeed conditions where all subjects were free to move—namely, when secular or ecclesiastical punishments of the power in authority feli upon the community also. Notwithstanding this, a middle class had never been formed in Poland to bridge over the terrible gulf yawning between lord and serf, between nobleman and peasant. Industry and commerce were unable to flourish there where the Government was not able to give it encouragement nor protection, where arbitrary and violent attacks endangered the safety of property and credit, which latter, before all things, is necessary to trade.

THE BORDERLAND OF LANGUAGE.

The question of the French and German frontier naturally claimed the attention of Moltke's powerful mind; and from the following extract from his essay on "The Western Boundary" it will be seen with what care and minuteness of detail he studied this question:—

The boundary made by the language seems to have been determined very soon after the conquest, and it has been retained with few changes up to the present day. Further west or south the settlements of the German conquerors were thinner and more scattered; nearer the old home in the east and north they were more dense. In the former case the victors accepted the language of the far more numerous vanquished from whom are derived the various Romance dialects of Spanish, Italian, and French. In the latter case the victors were superior in numbers, and the German language was retained. The boundary between the German and French linguistic districts begins on the North Sea at Calais, and thence runs almost directly east on a line north of which are the cities, Ypres, Courtrai, Renaix, Grammont, Enghien, Brussels, Louvain, Tirlemont, St. Trond, Tongres, Maestricht, and Aachen, and south are the cities, St. Omer, Lille, Tournai, Ath, Nivelles, Wavre, Jodoigne, Leige, and Verviers. From Verviers this boundry suddenly turns south-south-west, passing through Malmedy, Salm, Houffalize, Bastogne Rabay, to Virton. From this point it turns again south-west and passes through Longwy, Thionville (Diedenhofen), crosses the Moselle at Metz, runs along the watershed between the Moselle and the Saar, always, keeping south, as far as the Vosges, meets the same at the sources of the Saar, runs on back of the Vosges and strikes southwards as far as Altkirch, but from that point it bends somewhat easterly, nearly to the city of Bale, then again it turns directly south across the Jura, descends at Biel and thence follows the course of the Aar and Saone as far as the High Alps, also mounts these, passes through the middle of Wallis, and still includes Monte Rosa in the province of Savoy. From Oberwallis the boundary extends, eastwards between the German and Italian borderland of languages, and straight through the middle of the high mountains, with a preponderance of the German element, so far as more German is found to the south of the highest watersheds than to the north of them.

THE MORE REASON, THE LESS REGARD.

This essay on the Boundary question, written in 1840, discusses the question to which the author was called upon thirty years after to help work out a practical answer in so glorious a manner. In it he shows, with inexorable logic and a great regard for historical facts, the unreasonableness of the French claim to the left bank of the Rhine:—

That France actually had a right to the left bank of the Rhine and that the Rhine was France's natural boundary, was everywhere in France regarded as well known, as something that was a matter of course. Even though peace is continued, the younger generation in France is bred to believe that it has a sacred right to the Rhine, and its mission is to make it, at the first opportunity, the boundary of France. "The Rhine boundary must be a reality," that is the theme for the future of France. We think that we have sufficiently proved in the preceding historical discussion that France has not the slightest legal claim to the Rhine boundary, But we also know very well that all that has been said to the French about it has been like talking to the wind. They will not hear. The more plainly all the proofs of history and nature and all the arguments of reason and morals speak against them, the less are they willing to hear of them.

DISLIKE OF FRANCE.

In his dislike of the French, Moltke showed himself a true German. But he founded this dislike on "the immoral and irreligious works" with which France at one time overflowed. He did not like "the old French play and the obscene mythology," and he believed that the French philosophical romances were calculated to destroy all the moral and religious principles upon which society is based:—

At one time it was assumed to be a well-known fact that the French were the exemplary people of culture, and compared with the other nations of Europe just as the Greeks once did with the surrounding barbarians Scythians, etc. The French not only affected an inexpressible scorn for the Germans, but they actually over flowed with it. In Germany the people were contented with this, for the great Frederick himself unconditionally recognized the superiority of the French. Even the more enlightened minds and prouder spirits of that time, though they censured much that was French, and were busily engaged in honouring what was German in turn, allowed themselves to be overawed by the fine language, and by the dazzling ideas of the then immensely popular French philosophers who, under the guidance of Rousseau, promised the renaissance of humanity the realization of an ideal government, the fulfilment of all the dreams of world-reformers. The philosophical school of Kant and Fichte, the rationalism in Protestant theology striving for supremacy, many inspired poets and historians shared in these sympathies. Although German scholarship and Germam thought made themselves otherwise felt in works of science and in poetry, in many ways independent of French influence, yet there was never at that time a genuine national party in Garmany, there was nowhere a centre for national opposition and reaction against the universal prevalent French ideas, nowhere a patriotic consciousness that resolutely headed itself against the stream. Such was the position of Germanism to Gallic-Romanism immediately preceding the French Revolution.

MOLTKE AS A SPEAKER.

When the first Reichstag of the North German Confederation was convened General von Moltke was returned by three different constituencies. He represented the same constituency untill his death, and except when in the field, he was rarely absent from a debate. He appeared in the Reichstag two days before his death, and on the very day he died he took his last journey in life from the House of Lords to his residence. He was a conscientious representative, and very zealous in mastering the details of any question under debate. The following passage is from his speech on the military reasons for a universal time on railways:—

As regards the agricultural population—well, gentlemen, the country labourer does not pay much attention to clocks; in fact, few possess any; he watches the break of day, and then he knows that the farm-bell will soon summon him to work. When the clock in the yard goes wrong, as it generally does—if it goes a quarter of an hour fast, then he goes to work a quarter of an hour too early, certainly, but on the other hand, he leaves work a quarter of an hour earlier; the working day remains the same. Gentlemen, it is rarely the case in practical life that punctuality, reckoned to the minute, is required. In many villages it is customary to put back the school-clock ten minutes, in order that the children may be present when the master arrives. Even the clock in the Court of Justice is sometimes put back to let the parties assemble before the proceedings commence. On the other hand, in villages situated near a railway the clock is usually set a few minutes fast, so that the people may not miss their trains. Yes, gentlemen, and even this august House prescribes an academic quarter of an hour's grace, a quarter of an hour which has at times to be somewhat extended.

THE BROTHER'S BROTHER.

After the Essays and the Speeches we are treated to a series of Memoirs of the Field-Marshal, written by some of his relations. And, interesting and instructive as the former are, the latter are much more enjoyable. From the reminiscences of General von Verdy we make an extract. This officer says that a subject which interested Moltke often engrossed him so that he forgot people whom he might have been expected to remember. Soon after the war of 1866, when travelling from Berlin to Potsdam, he met an officer who had been on his own Staff, and asked him, "I forget where you were during the war?" The following anecdote humourously illustrates this mental deficiency:—

Another time two brothers were at his house at an evening party; both were Captains of the General Staff. The General came up to a group of gentlemen, one of whom was one of the brothers. After joining in the conversation, he asked the latter: "Just tell me who is that tall officer near the fire-place on the other side, I forget his name!" "That's my brother, your Excellency," was the answer. A smile stealing over the General's face suggested the idea that he had not obtained the information he wished. Some time after, the General went to another group of people and there joined the officer whose name he had inquired. Suddenly we saw him turning away, with the same winning childlike smile on his face. Afterwards when we inquired from the young officer what the General had asked him, he replied, "He asked me who that officer was over there." "And what did you say?" "I said that he was my brother." We had guessed this; but the General gave up inquiring any more the name of the two brothers who were at his evening party.

LIFE IN THE FIELD.

There are some interesting memoirs, contributed by members of the Headquarters General Staff, of the campaign of 1870 to 1871. General von Blume, who, as Major of the General Staff, had many opportunities of observing Von Moltke, says that it a was a fortune and an honour to be the assistant of such a man. He gives us the following insight into the great strategist's daily life during the campaign:—

Whether on duty or off duty, General von Moltke was always found in close connection with his staff. He used to take a plain dinner at six o'clock with the staff officers, unless he was commanded to attend the royal dinner. His Round Table in the "Hotel of the Reservoirs" at Versailles has been much talked about. Here he dined for months almost daily with his officers at a small table which stood across the further end of the large diningroom. When he entered or left the room, he was respect fully greeted by the German princes, as well as by the officers and visitors who came and went, and who took their seats at a long table which stood down one side, or at smaller tables placed about the room. Though he only joined in conversations that particularly interested him, he evidently enjoyed the merriment that generally surrounded him. It is well known that his table was extremely simple, it was immaterial to him what was put before him so long as he had sufficient to eat and drink. After dinner he used thoroughly to enjoy one or two cigars; at other times of the day he was hardly ever known to smoke. The moderation and regularity of his life, no doubt, contributed much to his always enjoying sound sleep. Yet if necessary he could even in his old age do with very little sleep without getting tired. On the contrary, if he had no urgent business he would enjoy a refreshing rest from eleven in the evening till seven in the morning in his simple camp-bed, even before decisive battles.

THE KING AND THE GENERAL.

With regard to certain stories about Moltke's dictatorial conduct during the Franco-Prussian war, Count Eduard Bethrsy-Huc was enabled by conversations with Moltke in after-years to give the exact truth concerning them:—

A story was circulated at that time, not in the press, but in society, which could not but be disagreeable to the Field-Marshal, greatly though it seemed to do him honours. It was that in the evening of the day of Gravelotte King William had asked the Chief of the General Staff what was to be done if the enemy maintained his positions next day. Moltke, so ran the story, had answered, "Attack again, your Majesty;" and when the King replied that the had hardly the heart to do that after such painful losses, Moltke added, "Then I must tender your Majesty my resignation." Doubting the authenticity of this anecdote, I confidentially asked the Field-Marshal about it; he declared it to be a fable from beginning to end, without even an apparent basis in the occurrences of that evenigg. "I should never," he added, "least of all in time of war, have quitted my Sovereign abruptly, in face of the enemy. That is contrary, not only to discipline, but also to the honour of a soldier. The germ of such legends may, perhaps, have been the misinterpretation of what occurred more than once in the course of both the wars. The King, who, as is well known acequainted himself exactly with all my plans before they were carried out, possessed in a far higher degree than was known among the people and in the army, a remerkably sharp eye for all the weak points, and sometimes demanded, with great tenacity, that his criticism, in itself well founded, should be taken into practical account. This was not always possible, at least in my opinion."—*St. James's Gazette.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, November 2.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut T X Britten Capt W O M Mosse, and Lieut T M Ward, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Capt C T Hudson, I M S, six months, medical certificate.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions are made:—Major W S D Hunter to be Lieut-Col to complete the establishment; and Capt J M Dick to be Major vice Hunter.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut W Ayerst, S C, Wing Officer, 20th B Inf, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut H C B Dann, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 10th B L I, for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F A H Elliot, I C S, C I E, Survey and Settlement Commissionar, Baroda, has been permitted by H M Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison, I C S, to act as Administrator of the Porbandar State, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Cappel, I C S, is appointed a Magte of the first class, in the Broach District.

Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle from Khed to Kalyan; Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi from Kalyan to Pen; and Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekar from Pen to Khed.

H E in Council is also pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle and Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Kalyan and Pen respectively, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to the amount of Rs 50.

Lieut A B Sangster and Lieut F W Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Oantonmeut Magte, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to anthorize Azam Ramchandra Krishna Parvatikar, acting Mahalkari of petha Bilgi in the district of Bijapur, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile relinquished charge of his duties as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District.

Azam Ranghvendra Rango Bableshwar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bagevadi in the district of Bijapur, is is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with aditional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadeo Kale and Rao Saheb Damodher Govind Gharpure respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon on the Nasik Dist on the 21st ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Selby, Principal, Deccan College, Poona, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return, to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Keys, on return from leave, to do duty as Divisionas Forest officer, Khandesh, and Mr E G Oliver to do duty as divisional Forest officer, Sholapur; Mr Bhagwandas Harikisandas Dalal, Extra Assist Conservator of Forests, West Khandesh, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Rab Saheb Annaji Balaji Pandit, Head Accountant, Surat, passed the prescribed examination in Accounts.

Mr Bhagvandas Harkisandas Dalal, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, West Khandesh, passed with credit the examination prescribed for the examination of Forest officers.

Mr Dalal passed the examination in subject No. I in Marathi.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination—Passed with Credit.—Mr B A Brendon, I C S, Passed.—Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S.

Messrs Brendon and Brooke passed an examination in Marathi on the 13th Oct 1893.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr,; Mr L C Swifte, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Dharwar; and Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Surat.

GENERAT DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Public Works Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J C Pottinger, Assoc M Inst C E, to be Sanitary Engr and Member of the Sanitary Board, vice Mr S B Doig.

Surgn-Major H P Dimmock is allowed privilege leave of absence for the three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the reversion of Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, to the Public Works Dept, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr S B Doig, M Inst. C E, to be additional Suptdg Engr in Sind, with Head quarters at Karachi; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, to be Ex Engr, Satara Dist. on relief of his present duties in Nov next; and Mr S N Squire, Assist Engr. first grade, to act as Ex Engr. Satara Dist, until relieved by Mr Reynolds.

The services of Mr J C Pottinger, Assoc M Inst C E, are placed at the disposal of the General Dept, with a view to his being appointed Sanitary Engr and Member of the Sanitary Board.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the two Suptdg Engrs' Divisions into which, for the future, the Province of Sind will be divided, shall be designated and constituted as follows:—Indus Left Bank Division, to include the Ex Districts of—Hyderabad Canals, Fuleli Canals, Eastern Nara, Hyderabad Buildings, and Indus River District, when it is constituted. Indus Right Bank Division, to include the Ex Districts of—Begari Canals, Shikarpur Canals, Ghar Canals, Western Nara and Karachi Canals, and to appoint Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Indus Left Bank, and Mr S B Doig M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Indus Right Bank Divisions.

In accordance with the rules and orders for the reorganization of the Public Works Dept as promulgated in the Government of India's Resolution No 2523-G, dated 28th Sept 1893, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and changes with effect from the 16th August last:—Messrs E K Reinold and J Young, from Ex Engr, 2nd grade and sub pro tem Ex Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade; Messrs J Adams, F B Maclaren, W H White and K G Desai, Majors H D Oliver, W J Lister and E C Spilsbury, R E, from Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade; Messrs G O W Dunn, C N Clifton and W H LeQuesne, from Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and sub pro tem Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Messrs E Pinhey, P P Chandanani, Fardunji Cooverji Tarapurvalla, T Summers, D George, W L S L Cameron and Rao Bahadur G R Tilak, from Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Messrs T W de Winton, R R Menneer and A S M Ritchie, from Ex Engr, 4th grade, and sub pro tem Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Messrs P H Patak and A Hill, from Ex Engr, 4th grade, to Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Messrs W L Strange, D W Herbert and G K Apte, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, and sub pro tem Ex Engr, 4th grade, to Assist Engr, 1st grade; Messrs S N Squire and H J Landon, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to Assist Engr, 1st grade; Mr G V Gayatonde, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, to Assist Engr, 1st grade; Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dirajram, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to Assist Engr, 1st grade; Messrs H V M Phelps, G McC Harrison, P J Fitzgibon, H V R Kempbell, H F Beale, Ali Akbar, F L Sprott, Ibrahim S D Ahmadi, and M Visvesvaraiya, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, to Assist Engr, 1st grade; Messrs H C R John, B Chakrabati, R Barnes, P K Chitale, E O Mawson, F R Bader, Lieuts W F Tilley and W V Scudamore, R E, from Assist Engr, 1st grade, to Assist Engr, 2nd grade; Messrs A W Shepherd, G C Beresford and L M Bose, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to Assist Engr, 3rd grade; Messrs K Shrinivasrao, H Ramannah, F Wright, B Krishna Rao and V T Agashe, and Lieut F M Westropp, R E, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, and sub pro tem Assist Engr, 1st grade, to Assist Engr, 3rd grade; Messrs P J Corbett, E G Gahagan, and N Belvadi, from Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to Assist Engr, 3rd grade; Messrs Vishnu Vithal Gole, C Subrao, Cadambi Shrinivasachar, R M MacFarlane, and Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti, from Assist Engr, 3rd grade, to ungraded (old 3rd grade).

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the retention of their present denomination of Ex Engrs (old 4th grade) by the undermentioned Assist Engrs, 1st grade (new classification), viz:—Messrs W L Strange, D W Herbert, and G K Apte.

The following promotions, are also made on account of officers on furlough:—Messrs W L Strange, D W Herbert and G K Apte, from Assist Engr, 1st grade (Ex Engr old 4th grade) to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank; and Mr S N Squire, from Assist Engr, 1st grade; to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank. From 21st Sept 1893.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr F Wright to Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the grant of privilege leave for three months to Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkhr, Mamlatdar of Pen, the following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Guzar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Ratnagiri, to act as Mamlatdar of Pen in the Kolaba Dist.; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, Mamlatdar of Rajaput, to do duty as Chitnis to the Cottector of Ratnagiri.; and Rae Saheb Rango Krishna Bhandiwad to continue to do duty at Rajapur.

In consequence of the grant of one month's privilege leave to Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, the following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Rango Ksishna Bhandiwad, sub 'pro tem' fourth grade Mamlatdar, to continue to do duty as Mamlatdar at Rajapur.; and Rao Sahab Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri to continue to act as Mamtaidar of Ron in the Dharwar District.

Mr Sadashiv Anant Chhatre is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Gokak Taluka in the Belgaum District during the absence on privilege leave for one month and a half of Rao Saheb Ganapaya Laxmikant.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

The following candidates passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Kharaghoda on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. The names are arranged in the order or merit:—J Lorimer, Inspr, Goria Beat.; Ismael Gulam Husein, Karkun, Goria, Manishankar Gunpatram Karkoon Dhandhuka.; Vajeshankar Jibhai, Karkun, Jejam, Chunilal Uttamram, Karkun, Deo Dholera.; F D Souza, Inspector, Jhinjhuvadar Beat.; Naranlal Ranchodlal, Havaldar Karkun, Kharaghoda Sarkun's Office.; and A F Davies, Inspector, Udu Beat.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

MARSHAL MACMAHON was of Irish origin His family was divided in the seventeenth century into two branches, the MacMahons of Ulster, who were descendants of the Princes of Monaghan, and the MacMahons of Munster who had King Thomond for their ancestor' Patrick MacMahon, one of the most devoted of the defenders of the Stuarts, came from the latter branch, and upon the fall of that line was obliged to fly to France with his wife, Marguerite O'Sullivan, and his son, John Baptist. The latter received his French papers of naturalisation in 1691, and the title of Count of Equilly.

From Pattrick MacMahon descended the family of the Marshal, as well as the title of Count. His father was Maurice Francois at Lieutentant-General under the Restoration, and Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, to give the Marshal his full name, was the seventh in a family of eight children, a truly Irish contribution to the small families of France. It may also be called to mind that Marshal MacMahon had been looked to on several occasions for the purpose of solving the great Irish problem, notably in 1860, when a pamphlet appeared proposing to offer a throne in Ireland to the great soldier. The Marshal however was a typical Frenchman, one whose sympathies were entirely on his own side the silver streak, and no such policy of interference ever met with any encouragement from him. With Marshal MacMahon and Marshal Canrobert, the generation of the older French generals entirely disappears.

Mr. John Barry, the Anti-Parnellite member for the county of Wexford, who has, after a good deal of beating about the bush, definitely decided to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, has sat for Wexford county since 1880, and has taken a prominent part in Irish politics since 1872, when in conjunction with the late Mr. Isaac Butt, to whom he acted as first lieutenant, he founded the Home Rule movement. It is no secret that Mr. Barry, who is a Nationalist of extreme views, has abandoned practical politics because of the moderation of his colleagues; nothing less than the most complete legislative independence for Ireland satisfying his idea of Home Rule.

At one time there was considerable speculation as to the identity of "Nauticus," whose contributions to the 'Indepedance Belge" on naval matters attracted so much attention both in England and on the Continent. It is now an open secret that the writer is an Englishman and one of the small circle of naval journalists who have sprung into existence during the last few years. He is a civlian well read in, naval literature but without the nautical experience which is necessary in the opinion of naval officers, for the formation of a proper judgment upon such a highly technical subject as naval administration. Consequently the second series of articles which he is now writing in the 'Independance Belge' is attracting less attention in naval circles than did the first when the author's identity was unknown.

A Welsh paper describes Mdme. Adelina Patti as "a perfect bundle of superstitions," and in support of the ungallant assertion proceeds to say that the famous singer is a firm believer in the "evil eye," and invariably refuses to appear where their is a crosseyed conductor. Fortunately for the pbulic these must be very rare. Patti, too, it is declared, insists upon wearing either a bracelet or necklace of precious stones—diamonds preferably—to counteract the evil glances of wickedly disposed persons. Offenbach, on account of his evil eye, is credited with having brought ill luck with him wherever he went, and the great diva attributes quite a number of theatre fires and deaths to the evil influence possessed by the owners "of the eyes which squint."

The Parisians are evidently determined to make the Russian visit as complete as possible. As if banquets, balls, and public processions, to say nothing of illumination and fireworks, were not sufficient, the "Petit Journal" has set to work to publish a selection of Franco-Russian phrases for the use of the natives. It says:—"We are familiar with the English tongue; we know something about Italian, and are not ignorant of German, but of the Russian language we know absolutely nothing." It has therefore considered it a patriotic duty to call in the aid of a Russian professor, who has taught it how to shout, "Long live the Czar! Long live the French Republic!" and other cries, in pure and undefiled Russian. The school-master is consequently now abroad, and it will be the fault of the Parisians if they do not turn his lessons to account.

A discordant note in the approaching Franco-Russians demonstration has just made itself heard. It comes from the League of French Emancipation, to which Mdme. Adam appealed for a subscription towards her fund for the presentation of souvenirs to the Russian sailors. Mdme. Raymond Pognon, president of the league, rejected the appeal on the ground that the first object the league had in view was universal peace, whereas the manifestation now being got up was destined to lead to war. She added, "we shall do our duty as French women and receive our visitors as brothers, but we shall keep aloof from all demonstration dictated by the idea of 'la revanche.'" Mdme. Adam, however, has been more successful in other female quarters.

The paragraph that has been going to round of the papers to the effect that Sir E. Watkin has now purchased the whole of Snowdon seems to be wrong. Two letters have already appeard contradicting the assertion. The first says that Sir Richard Bulkeley has lately sold property near the base of Snowdon, but still retains possession of a considerable portion of the higher ground, and nearly the half of the summit. The other principal owner of Snowdon is Mr. Assheton Smith, of Vaynol, who writes to us that "the largest portion of Snowdon" still belongs to him.

The ex-Prussian Minister of War, General von Kameke will be remembered as a distinguished soldier of the Fatherland. In the Franco-Prussian War he commanded the 14th Division of Infantry, which did good service at Gravelotte, and took part in the siege of Metz. Afterwards he captured the fortresses of Diedenhofem, Montmedy, and Mezieres. He was also specially summoned to Versailles to assume the direction of the engineering operations against Paris. It was in 1873 that he succeeded Field-Marshal von Roon as Minister of War, a position he held for ten pears. He had reached the age of seventy-six.

The death is announced of William David Murray Viscount Stormont, eldest son of the Earl of Mansfield. His Lordship, who was fifty-eight years of age, had been an invailid for many years. As a Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards he served through the Crimea. He afterwards became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant and Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch. In 1892 he was appointed Colonel and A.D.C. to Her Majesty. He also acted as Convener of Perthshire for a number of years; only resigning that position lately. His death will be much regretted by the tenants on his father's Perthshire estate, were he resided.

Mr. Gilbert is six years the senior of his "collaborateur" Sir Arthur Sullivan, having been born in 1836. Both were born and educated in London. Mr. Gilbert took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1864. Sir Arthur Sullivan, whose father was principal Professor at Kneller Hall, the training school for British military bands, received his first systematic instruction in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Each had made a reputation before "Trial by Jury," which may be regarded as the pioneer of the Savoy operas, was prodnced at the Royalty Theatre. The new Savoy Theatre was opened in 1881, with "Patience," which had been produced at the Opera Comique, and which ran for 20 months.

In reference to a recent paragraph with regard to the late Sir Arthur Blackwood, a correspondent writes:—"I witnessed the return of the remnant of the Gurads from the Crimea from a window in a club in London, a pathetic sight never to be forgotten. The windows were crowded with spectators, and presently a girl near me exclaimed excitedly, 'Oh, there is Beauty Blackwood,' pointing out a man in plain clothes riding among the Guards. She seemed proud of knowing him." "How he came to be in plain clothes I cannot tell, but there he was. Not long after that, a gentleman, an officer in the Hussars, told me some one had asked Mr. Blackwood, or whatever his rank was then, concerning some peculiarity of his dress, his collars, or moustache—I forget exactly what, and why he wore it so? 'Oh,' said he, 'the ladies like to have it so.' That looks as if the glorification of his being admitted into the Book of Beauty, which you mention, had been too much for him."

The announcement that Rothley Temple, an ivy-clad, picturesque mansion not far from Leicester, will be shortly put up to auction, is of special interest to all students of English literature. Here it was that Lord Macaulay first saw the light, and here it was that the great essayist and historian spent many days of his life. The hall has a stone pavement; low ceillings are the general rule; while dark oak wainscot, carved with primitive designs cover every inch of wall in bedroom and corridor. A valuable relic in the house at the present time is the bedstead upon which King Richard slept previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.

Mr Burnham, director of works at the World's Fair, has a plan for disposing of the buildings after the Fair is closed. He proposes to touch a torch to them after they have been gutted, and allow them to burn. He thinks that most of the woodwork would be destroyed, and that the iron girders and arches would not be injured. To afford a revenue, Mr Burnham proposes to burn one building a night. and charge fifty cents entrance fee to the grounds The director of works appears to be very appropriately named

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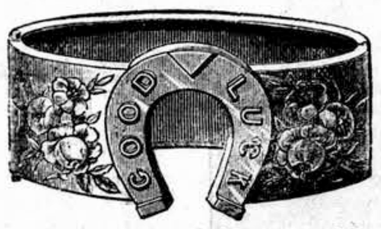

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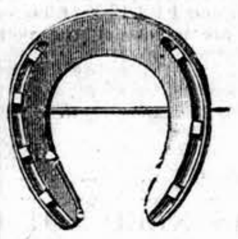

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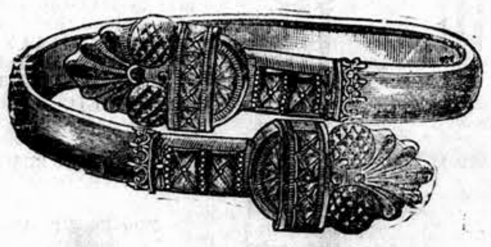

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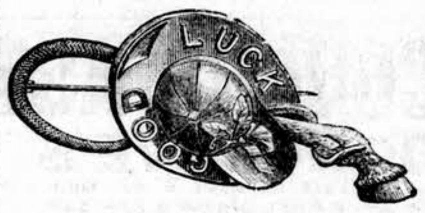

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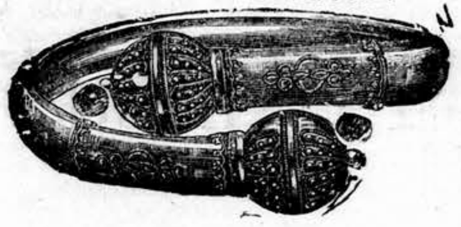

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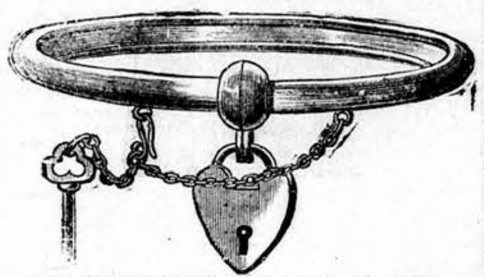

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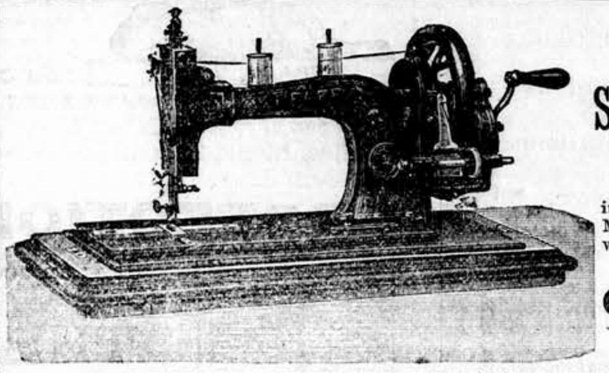

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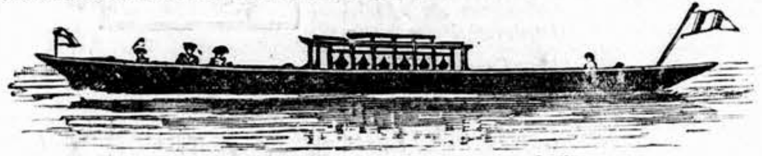

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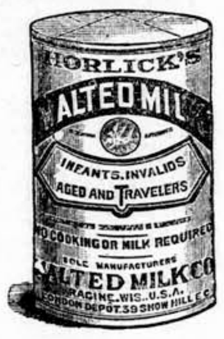
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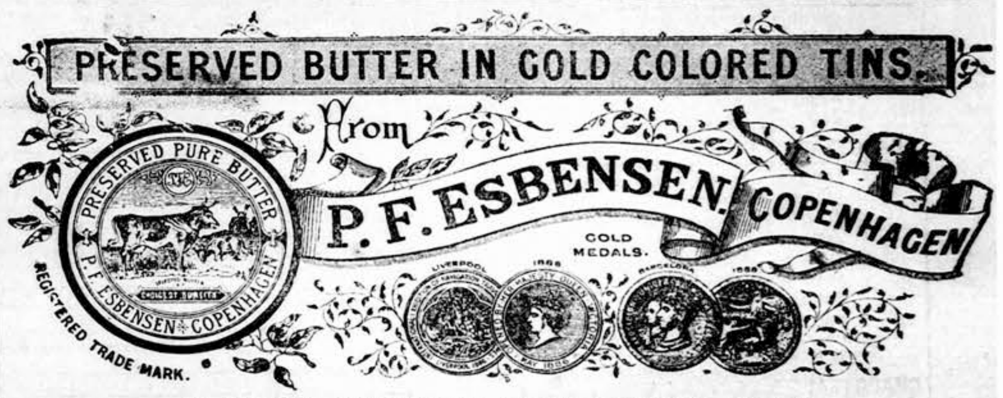

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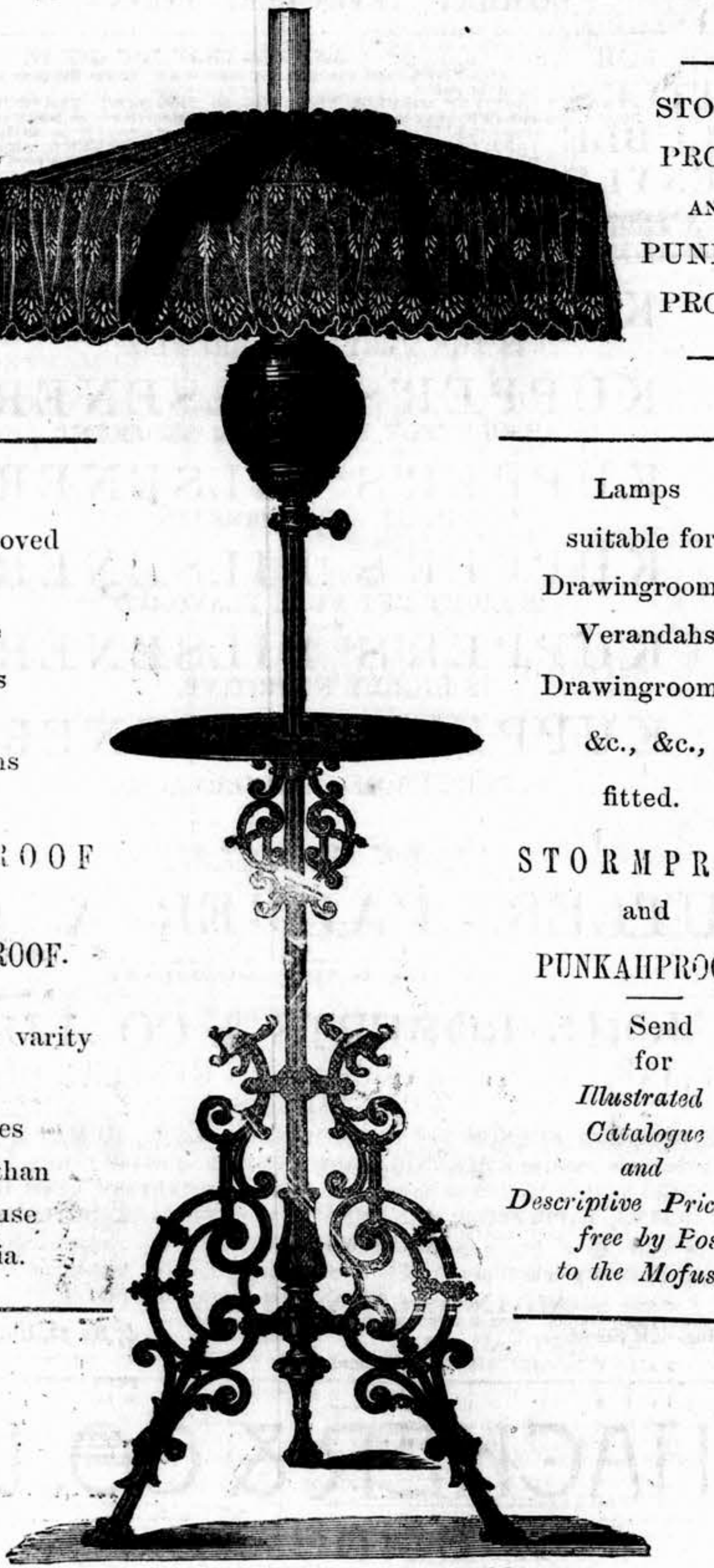

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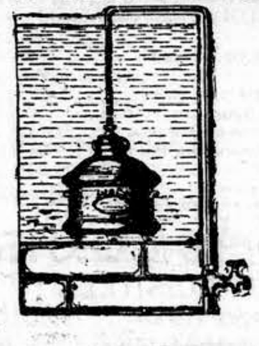

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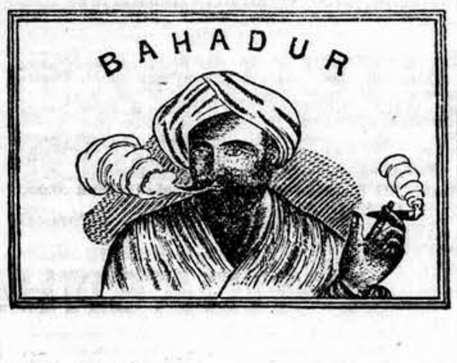

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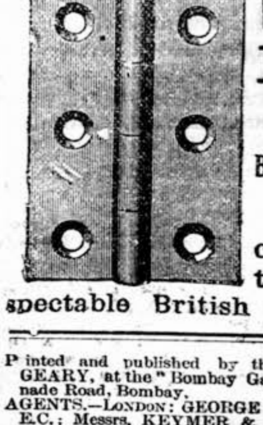

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